Geneseo Jam Kitchen

HONEY

Pure extracted Clover Honey.
In 14 oz. glass jars, $5.00 per doz.
In 5 oz. glass jars, $3.85 per doz.

Write for price list of other delicacies put up in glass jars to

MISS ELLEN H. NORTH
Geneseo Jam Kitchen, Geneseo, N.Y.

TEACHERS' AGENCIES

The Pratt Teachers Agency
70 Fifth Avenue, New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools. Advises parents about schools. Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

MASSACHUSETTS

Training for Authorship

How to write, what to write, and where to sell.

Cultivate your mind. Develop your literary gifts. Master the art of self-expression. Make your spare time profitable. Turn your ideas into dollars.

Courses in Short-Story Writing, Versification, Journalism, Play-Writing, Photoplay Writing, etc., taught personally by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for many years editor of Lippincott's Magazine, and a staff of literary experts. Constructive criticism. Frank, honest, helpful advice. *Real teaching.*

Dr. Esenwein

One pupil has received over $5,000 for stories and articles written mostly in spare time—"play work," he calls it. Another pupil received over $1,000 before completing her first course. Another, a busy wife and mother, is averaging over $75 a week from photoplay writing alone.

There is no other institution or agency doing so much for writers, young or old. The universities recognize this, for over one hundred members of the English faculties of higher institutions are studying in our Literary Department. The editors recognize it, for they are constantly recommending our courses.

We publish *The Writer's Library*. We also publish *The Writer's Monthly*, especially valuable for its full reports of the literary market. Besides our teaching service, we offer a manuscript criticism service.

150-page illustrated catalogue free
Please address

The Home Correspondence School
Dep't. 58, Springfield, Mass.
ESTABLISHED 1897 INCORPORATED 1904

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

NEW YORK CITY

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL
Central Park West and 63rd Street New York City

Normal Departments
Kindergarten, Primary and Manual Training
Offer many advantages in the preparation of teachers. Observation and practice teaching. Students are allowed the freedom of the school. For information address FRANKLIN C. LEWIS, Supt.

NEW YORK

Florence Nightingale School for
Backward Children
Boarding and Day Pupils
238th St. & Riverdale Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Kingsbridge 316
SUMMER SCHOOL & CAMP
KATONAH, N. Y.
RUDOLPH S. FRIED, PRINCIPAL.

BOYS' CAMPS

SUMMER CAMP FOR YOUNG BOYS
The Housemother of one of the great preparatory schools for boys will receive ten boys from seven to fourteen years old into her Lodge on the Maine Coast near Portland for the summer. Ocean front and pine woods. Second story bedrooms or tents with counselors. Athletics, recreation, tutoring. Number strictly limited and absolutely satisfactory references required. Especial oversight and mothering. Address Mrs. I. T. Bagley, The Tome School, Port Deposit, Md.

CAMP OXFORD A Summer Camp for Boys. OXFORD, MAINE
Nineteenth Season. Highest efficiency at minimum rates. Booklet. A. F. CALDWELL, A.M.

CAMP MOREAU HOME CAMP for twelve boys of ten to fourteen years. Situated on private lake in Adirondacks. Excellent table, instruction if required and all advantages of home life combined with athletic sports. Princeton man assistant. References required. Booklet. Address Mrs. I. M. GREGORY, 385 Central Park West, New York.

BOYS' CAMP ON LAKE GEORGE, conducted by Glens Falls Y. M. C. A. Open July and August. Cost $10 per week. Illustrated booklet sent on request. Address CAMP McECHRON, Y. M. C. A., Glens Falls, N. Y.

GIRLS' CAMPS

Sargent Camps for Girls
PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Dr. D. A. SARGENT, President
For illustrated catalog, address
The Secretary, 8 Everett Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Cedarcrest Camp for girls 10 to 18. North Hatley, Quebec, Can. Mountains, lake, athletics, lessons, boating, bathing, dancing. Screened cottages. July 3 to Aug. 28, $175. July 3 to Sept. 20, $225. Easy trip from New York or Boston. References exchanged. Booklet. Until June 25 address Mrs. A. Thesmar, 224 E. Huntingdon St., Savannah, Ga.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES

St. John's Riverside Hospital Training School for Nurses
YONKERS, NEW YORK
Registered in New York State, offers a 3 years' course—a general training to refined, educated women. Requirements one year high school or its equivalent. Apply to the Directress of Nurses, Yonkers, New York.

St. Luke's Hospital, Newburgh, N. Y.
is giving a 3 years' course in nursing to young women who have had at least one year high school. Graduates eligible for State registration. Apply to Superintendent.

BE A C.P.A. **ACCOUNTANCY**
The Highest Paid Profession taught thoroughly in a few months of home study by new system.
FREE BOOK International Accountants Society Dept. 526, 2626 Michigan Ave., Chicago

BOYS' CAMPS

Camp Penn is a camp that boys come back to! It is not a military camp. We are sure that formal military training DESTROYS a boy's resourcefulness and initiative. We endeavor to build these up—by physical training, simple kinds of field engineering (we are going to duplicate 3 or 4 of the Argonne foot-bridges!), by all kinds of games and outdoor sports, and by real wood-craft and camp-craft.

We stand for character, strong physiques, good citizenship, and a bang-up good time! May we send you data?

CAMP PENN (13th Season)
Valcour Island, Lake Champlain, N. Y.
500 acres. Resident physician. Special camp for juniors. Large and well-trained staff.
Charles K. Taylor, M.A., Director, 51 E. 42d St., New York City

The Outlook

Copyright, 1919, by The Outlook Company

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vol. 122 June 4, 1919 No. 5

THE OUTLOOK IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT, PRESIDENT. N. T. PULSIFER, VICE-PRESIDENT. FRANK C. HOYT, TREASURER. ERNEST H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY. TRAVERS D. CARMAN, ADVERTISING MANAGER. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION—FIFTY-TWO ISSUES—FOUR DOLLARS IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER, JULY 21, 1893, AT THE POST OFFICE AT NEW YORK, UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

The Triumph of Airplane Over Ocean.. 179
The Rescue of Hawker and Grieve..... 179
Canada's Labor Troubles..... 179
The Organization of Congress..... 180
The President on Prohibition..... 180
Germany Complains..... 180
The Jews in Poland..... 181
Pogroms, War Antagonism, or Race Hatred?..... 181
The Calamity in Java..... 182
The Church and Social Reconstruction.. 182
A Great Educational Scheme..... 182
To Fight Disease and Destitution..... 182
Cartoons of the Week..... 183
The Children's Bureau Conference on Child Welfare Standards..... 184
The Farmer's Boy and the School..... 184
War Memorials..... 184
America and Russia—A Contrast..... 185
Brand Whitlock's "Belgium"..... 185
Fifty Years of Religious Toleration in Spain 186
Union or Co-operation..... 187
Sturgis and Eunice..... 189
By Ladd Plumley
Vested Stupidity in Property and Politics 191
By Frederick M. Davenport
What the Bolshevists Have Done to Russia 193
By Alessandro H. Carasso, Ph.D.
Prayers (Poem)..... 197
By Flora Shufelt Rivola
The Significance of Hampton's Fifty Years 197
Special Correspondence
Current Events Illustrated..... 199
The War's Effect upon Our Economic Philosophy..... 203
By Theodore H. Price
What Is the German Thinking About To-Day?..... 205
Staff Correspondence from Elbert F. Baldwin
Weekly Outline Study of Current History 206
By J. Madison Gathany, A.M.
The New Books..... 208
The Government as a Transportation Surgeon..... 210
By Walter F. Everard
"What Will America's Poor Roads Cost the Public This Year?"..... 210
A Deserving Appeal..... 211
By the Way..... 212

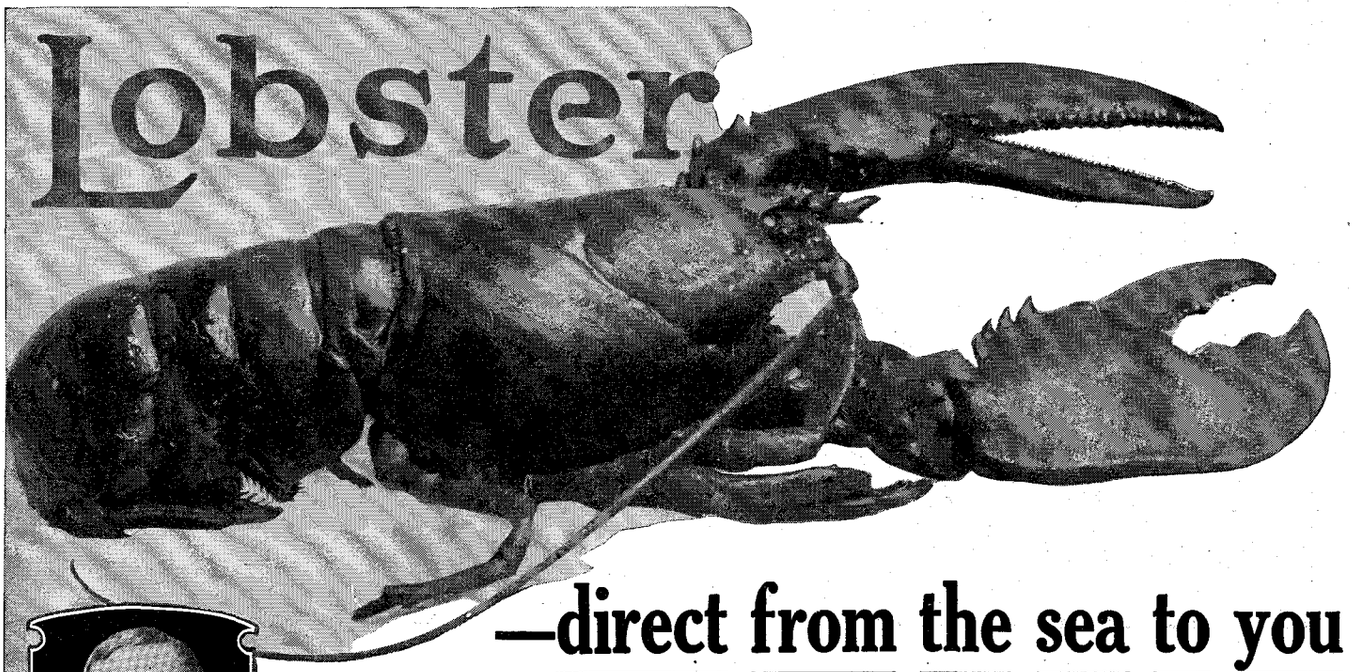
BY SUBSCRIPTION $4.00 A YEAR. Single copies 10 cents. For Canadian subscriptions, $1.00 additional for postage. Foreign subscriptions to countries in the Postal Union, $5.56.

Address all communications to

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
381 Fourth Avenue New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Lobster



—direct from the sea to you

"Second to None" is the standard I have set for my goods. Anything we send you must match up to this in *your* estimation—or it will cost you nothing.

Because my lobster is put up when it comes from the lobstermen's pots is why it is so fresh and crisp, and so different from the ordinary kind. It's just like lobster freshly picked from the shell.

"OUT here in the middle west," wrote one of our good customers, "we meat-eaters think there is no food in the world like lobster. It's a sea-shore treat we inland folks are denied. Can't you send us some lobster?"

I sent the lobster. And because so many people have declared my lobster to be the best lobster they have ever eaten, I am now giving other folks the opportunity to have it at home, *and to try it, at my expense, before they buy.*

Maybe you, too, would rather have fresh lobster than anything else to eat. No salad quite "touches the spot" like lobster salad. And so simple to make. Just chill a package of Davis' lobster in your ice-box; cut in half-inch cubes; arrange on a bed of crisp, white lettuce; mayonnaise all over; garnish with hard-boiled egg, and, if you wish, a dash of paprika—and then—my, how good *it tastes!*

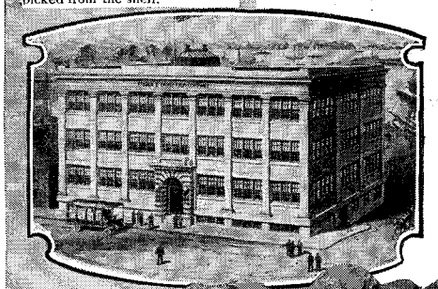
For the "shore-dinner" at home; for lunch or picnic; anywhere, anytime—nothing is half so good as fresh-tasting, sea-flavored lobster. It's the handiest, most delicious food you can have in the house, and so truly *distinctive!*

Yes, my lobsters come all alive from the sea. The big, fresh, juicy, *whole* claw and body pieces are prepared and packed with the real lobster flavor left in. There is the same difference between the ordinary kind of lobster and mine as between green-picked strawberries and the ripe, luscious, flavorful berries from your own garden.

Guaranteed? I do even better than that. I send it to you free of all shipping charges—*to try.* If you are not so satisfied that you will want to order not only more lobster, but also some of my other sea-foods, you can send back what you haven't sampled, and I'll stand all the expense.

Inland folks can't get choice salt-water fish. That's what started me in business 33 years ago. Today I am supplying 100,000 families with sea-food right from the ocean. And I can furnish you (I never sell to dealers) with lobsters just like the lobster we have for ourselves here at Gloucester.

So now read the coupon down at the corner of this advertisement, sign and mail it, and I'll send you—all express charges prepaid east of Kansas—the best "lobster feed" (as we say here at Gloucester) you ever put your tooth to. Get the request started today.



Here is our plant at Gloucester. The fishermen tie up their boats right at my "side-door." The cream of all sea-food is delivered direct from here to 100,000 families throughout America—*every ounce guaranteed.*

FREE—Lobster Sandwich Filling

If you accept this offer in time, I'll include, without charge, a full-sized can of my Lobster Sandwich Filling—the most delicious spread for crackers or bread. I want you to know its goodness.

DELICIOUS FOR

Lobster Salad	**Lobster a la Newburg**
Fried Lobster	**Lobster in Timbales**
Creamed Lobster	**Lobster Cutlets**
Lobster Stew	**Lobster Croquettes**

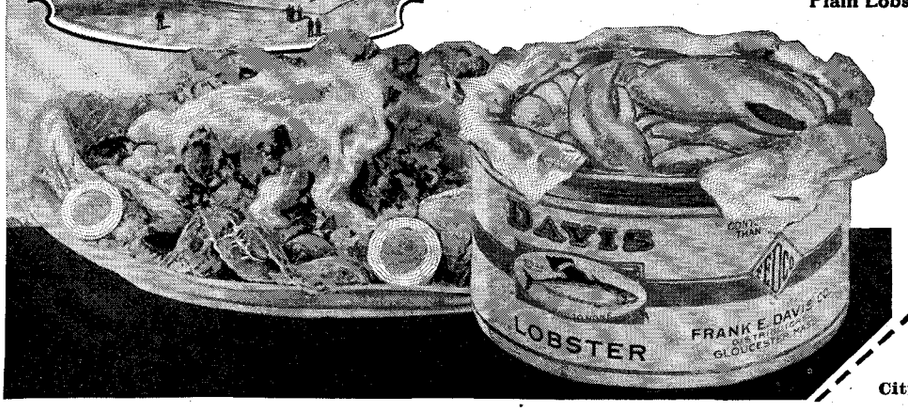
Plain Lobster

Sincerely yours,

Frank E. Davis

Founder and President

Frank E. Davis Co.,
251 Central Wharf,
Gloucester, Mass.



The Frank E. Davis Company is prepared to supply, at interesting prices, its products to boarding schools, hotels, institutions, clubs, and hospitals. Write for special list.

Frank E. Davis Co.,
251 Central Wharf,
Gloucester, Mass.

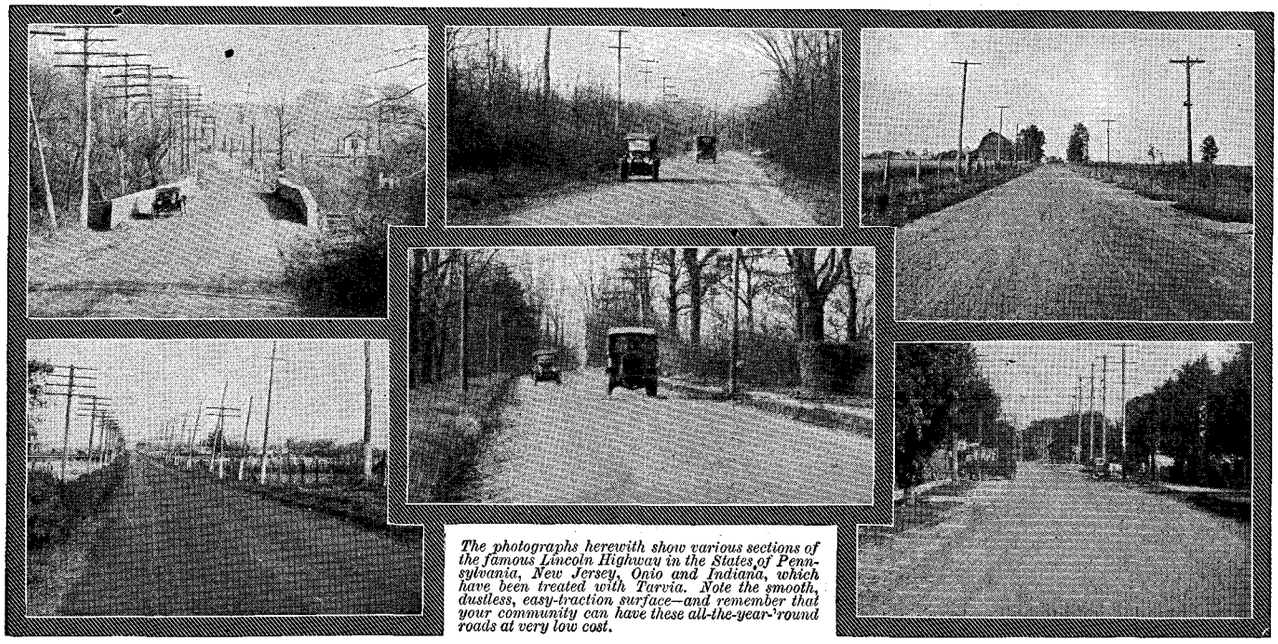
Yes, I would like to taste that delicious lobster *at your risk.* Please send me, all charges prepaid, one box 8 packages of Davis' Deep Sea Fresh Packed Lobster, each package sufficient for 3 or 4 people. If after trying a package I find I don't care for it, I'll return the other 7 at your expense and not owe you anything. Otherwise I'll send you $4.95 in ten days.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The photographs herewith show various sections of the famous Lincoln Highway in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Onio and Indiana, which have been treated with Tarvia. Note the smooth, dustless, easy-traction surface—and remember that your community can have these all-the-year-'round roads at very low cost.

Good highways should be continuous!

We should have continuous highways available the year 'round. Traffic should continue to operate in winter as well as in summer Economic development demands this.

Mr. Roy O. Chapin, Chairman of the Highways Transport Committee, says:

> These main highways must be brought into a comprehensive system—patterned as the railroads have patterned their systems, striving to connect population and shipping centres with regions of natural resources—agricultural, mineral, etc. Permanent surfaced highways must be *built* and maintained sufficient to withstand the strain, and carry the traffic of the future.

Of what use to National highways transportation are certain good sections of road, if some communities persist in their neglect to improve and properly maintain the connecting links?

The facilities for motor car and truck transportation are already far ahead of the roads. This neglect of road improvement, therefore, is putting obstacles in the path of rapid national economic development.

The one economical method of making and maintaining highways is Tarvia-macadam construction.

Plain water-bound macadam is no longer strong enough for heavy-traffic highways, but Tarvia-macadam will stand the wear and tear of speeding automobiles and giant motor trucks.

The initial cost of a Tarvia road is a little more than that of ordinary water-bound macadam, but the great saving on maintenance more than offsets the difference in first cost. Indeed, many communities are now using Tarvia on all their principal roads *to save money*.

Communities that already have plain macadam roads that are beginning to show wear will find that a prompt surface application of the appropriate grade of Tarvia will arrest their deterioration and greatly prolong their life, and at much less expense than by any other method.

Illustrated booklet describing the various Tarvia treatments free on request

Tarvia

Preserves Roads~Prevents Dust

Special Service Department

In order to bring the facts before taxpayers as well as road authorities, The Barrett Company has organized a Special Service Department which keeps up to the minute on all road problems.

If you will write to the nearest office regarding road conditions or problems in your vicinity, the matter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free for the asking. If you want *better roads* and *lower taxes*, this Department can greatly assist you.

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Sydney, N.S.

The Barrett Company: New York, Cleveland, Birmingham, Seattle, Youngstown, Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Peoria, Toledo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Atlanta, Columbus, Duluth, Richmond, Milwaukee, Latrobe, Dallas, Bangor, Bethlehem, Boston, Detroit, Nashville, Washington, Elizabeth, St. Louis, New Orleans, Salt Lake City, Johnstown, Buffalo, Baltimore, Lebanon

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

JUNE 4, 1919

THE TRIUMPH OF AIRPLANE OVER OCEAN

AN event comparable only with the first crossing of the Atlantic by a steamship or the laying of the first Atlantic cable was recorded on Tuesday, May 27. Lieutenant-Commander Albert C. Read in his plane the NC-4 flew the eight hundred miles from Ponta Delgada in the Azores to or near Lisbon, in Portugal. The fact that in the first "leg" of the flight the NC-4 was held up for a day or more adds to the special interest in her triumph. She was fortunate enough to escape the fog which baffled and injured her comrades NC-1 and NC-3. That the first air-crossing of the Atlantic should have been made by Americans in an American plane will long gratify our National pride. The country is enthusiastic in congratulations to our Navy, to the gallant commander of the NC-4, to the builders of plane and engines, and to all who have taken part in the carefully planned preparation which has made this victory possible.

THE RESCUE OF HAWKER AND GRIEVE

The thrilling news that Hawker and Grieve, the bold aviators who attempted to cross the Atlantic in an airplane with a single engine, and whose death had been accepted as practically certain by every one, had been rescued by a tramp steamer, was received on both sides of the water with the utmost joy and relief. A few hopeful persons, and foremost among them Mr. Hawker's wife, had still maintained hopes that just what did happen would happen, but to most people the chance seemed so slight that the surprise was extreme. Hawker himself declares: "The risk wasn't so great as people thought. It was a perfectly straightforward attempt to fly over, not a do-or-die enterprise."

The story of the flight, failure, and rescue has been told simply and with no attempt at sensationalism by Hawker and Grieve. It is evident that almost from the first they encountered trying conditions of air and wind; but the fatal trouble was neither because of those difficulties nor because of the failure of the engine itself, but because of trouble with the radiating system. Yet it was still possible to navigate, and after about twelve and one-half hours' flying from the start it was decided to do the only sensible thing, namely, to fly toward the nearest part of the ocean in which ships might be encountered. This plan was carried out with the greatest success, for in two and one-half hours the Danish steamship Mary was sighted and was signaled by Hawker, and the airplane was brought to the water near the ship and the aviators rescued by the crew after they had been on the water an hour and a half. They were about 750 miles from Ireland at the time of their rescue.

The whole story is one of courage, of efficiency, and of modesty. The risk taken was exceedingly great, but the outcome shows that coolness and resourcefulness played a large part in the adventure, as well as sheer bravery. It is one of the traits of human nature to admire and applaud such men as these, who are not deterred by the elements or by danger from accomplishing that upon which they have set their minds. The reception to Hawker and Grieve in England could not be more enthusiastic if their victory had been over armies instead of over the elements.

CANADA'S LABOR TROUBLES

Something that appears in certain particulars much like Bolshevism has arisen in Canada. It started in Winnipeg on May 15. There was a dispute between three employers and their employees. For reasons which are widely regarded as unjustifiable, the employers refused, we understand, to deal collectively with their employees. As collective bargaining is the keystone of organized labor, this refusal enlisted on the side of the employees involved in the dispute all the trade-union leaders. As a result, there were sympathetic strikes which developed into an approximately general strike in the city. Taking advantage of the situation, the Radicals or Reds tried to turn the strike into a sort of revolution. A strike committee undertook to establish what seems a very close approach to a "dictatorship of the proletariat." This committee issued permissions to operate restaurants, theaters, bakeshops, and to make deliveries of bread and milk. There was thus the beginning in Winnipeg of soviet rule. Like the Russian soviet, which is a council of manual laborers, and usually soldiers, this committee purposed to assume governmental functions. Among the strikers were telegraph operators, postal employees, and printers. For a while telegraphic and mail communication was interrupted or seriously delayed and daily newspapers were suspended.

Within ten days the strike spread to other centers. Winnipeg, being a large and thriving industrial and railway center, capital of Manitoba, affects the life of a large region. Workers in Regina, capital of Saskatchewan, the next province to the west, and Edmonton, capital of Alberta, next province beyond to the west, and Calgary, the largest city in Alberta, joined in the strike early last week; and forty-seven unions in Toronto also voted to strike sympathetically.

According to reports from the various centers involved, it seems clear that the Bolshevist element is not making much headway. On the contrary, the local, provincial, and Dominion governmental authorities have succeeded in maintaining sovereignty. There has been little, if any, serious disturbance. There has been no indication, so far as we have learned, that any soldiers have been employed to break the strike, or that there has been any intention to use armed men for that purpose; but the militia has been on hand ready for emergencies. So far order has been maintained by the usual civil agencies, such as the police. The cards on the bread and milk wagons and the theaters reading, "By permission of the strike committee," were ordered taken down by the Provincial Government and City Council, and soon disappeared. Newspapers have resumed publication with limited editions. Citizens of Winnipeg of all classes took the places of some of the striking postal employees and sorted mail. After a warning that those postal employees who did not return to work before noon on Monday, May 26, would lose their places in the Federal service and new employees would be engaged, a large majority of the postal employees refused to return.

Two aspects of this strike have special significance. One is that large numbers of the strikers have no grievance against their employers, and many of them have struck in violation of agreements by which they were morally bound. This means that large numbers of wage-earners in Canada believe that what is the fight of one group of workers is the fight of all groups. It is a strike which has behind it a very considerable "class consciousness." The strongest statement about this which we have seen was made by Mr. A. McGovern, General Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Trainmen. His statement is the more significant because he is also Chairman of the Legislative Board of the Trainmen of Canada. Speaking for the trainmen, he said: "We are in warmest sympathy with the demand for an eight-hour day. We have that our-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

selves, and we think that every one should have it." But he also added: "There is no possibility of a strike of the trainmen in sympathy with the Winnipeg trades. We do not do business that way at all. We are negotiators all the time, and believe in conciliation." The other significant aspect of this strike is that it has shown signs of Bolshevism. There have been very wild and revolutionary statements made in connection with the strike; and there has been an attempt to set up government by soviet.

There is no likelihood, in our judgment, that real Bolshevism will gain much headway on this continent. The free institutions of Canada and of the United States work much better than anything that has been devised by the Bolshevists of Russia. Freemen will not barter their liberty for bread, and they will be inclined to laugh at those who propose that they give up their liberty and then get no bread into the bargain. That is what has happened in Russia. It is not going to happen here. What the Canadian strike indicates is the depth and extent of industrial unrest. That is something that cannot be suppressed. Those who try to suppress it will suffer. It comes partly as the result of the war, but it was evident before the war. The spirit that causes it made men fight for ideals of freedom and will make them strive for ideals of freedom in times of peace. The chance for more life and for more opportunity to direct their life themselves is what men want. The Canadian strike is a warning to statesmen and to men in positions of industrial power that they must use the best brains that they can command for making the processes of producing wealth and the distribution of wealth more equitable.

THE ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

In both houses of Congress there has been a struggle within the Republican party, which is the majority party in each chamber.

In the House of Representatives the struggle was not primarily between two party factions, for the question involved transcended party questions. Mr. James R. Mann was candidate for Speaker of the House. It was Mr. Mann who, in March, 1916, expressed the hope that we should never have to be put to "the test whether we have to fight because some fool had entered upon a joy ride or voyage." This attitude toward American rights, an attitude of contentment, made Mr. Mann's candidacy itself a test of Americanism; and it was a test which the Republicans of the House met by electing as Speaker, not Mr. Mann, but Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts.

In the Senate, on the other hand, the struggle was one between so-called conservatives and progressives. The group recognized as progressives does not include all Republican Senators who are in general in sympathy with the progressive movement. They are rather an insurgent group. They include such men as Senators Cummins of Iowa, Johnson of California, Borah of Idaho. Their opposition, in the organization of the Senate, has been directed chiefly against the plan to make Senator Penrose Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Senator Warren, of Wyoming, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. It was also in a measure directed to the securing of important chairmanships for men who were out-and-out progressives. Both Mr. Penrose and Mr. Warren have been recognized as members of the Old Guard, and their opposition to progressive measures is remembered. The result of the contest in the Senate has been wholesome. It has not displaced either Mr. Penrose or Mr. Warren, but it has shown the strength of the insurgent group, and it has served notice upon the stand-pat element in the party that it cannot count on having its own way simply by trusting to the theory that, no matter what happens, the Republicans will win in 1920.

THE PRESIDENT ON PROHIBITION

By recommending the repeal or amendment of the war-time Prohibition Act so that the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer may be permitted, the President has raised a great outcry of protest from several quarters. Denominational assemblies have voted their disapproval, and those who have been working ardently for National prohibition have announced their intention to oppose any measure in Congress designed to carry out the President's recommendation. At present it does not seem likely that Congress will repeal or amend the Act.

There are some people who regard the President's suggestion as skillful politics. If the law stands, as it seems likely to do, his recommendation will not be held up against him by the Prohibitionists because it will have had no practical effect, while it will probably count in his favor with those who wish to see the ban against wine and beer lifted, for at least it can be said that he did all that it was possible for him to do. We prefer, however, to interpret the President's recommendation as a genuine attempt to treat the law as a strictly war measure, intended, as is stated in the law itself, to further the prosecution of the war, and therefore a measure not to be kept in force when the alleged occasion for its enactment has ceased.

There are, however, good reasons for continuing the law in effect. Though the need for making munitions, and therefore the need for promoting efficiency in their manufacture, has ended, the war itself is not yet nominally over, and certainly the conditions of peace are not yet fully restored. Many measures enacted like this under the war powers of Congress are still in operation and must continue to be for some time to come. Furthermore, the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution goes into effect on the 16th of next January, and when that happens the sale and manufacture of intoxicating beverages will be contrary to the supreme law of the land. It is within the power of Congress, we believe, to pass an act interpreting the word "intoxicating" in the Constitutional Amendment as not applicable to wines and beer of a certain percentage of alcoholic content; but it is also possible under the present law for a court to determine what percentage of alcoholic content renders a beverage intoxicating, and that question is now before the Federal courts for decision. Under the war-time prohibition law, if a Federal court decides, for example, that two per cent or 2.75 per cent alcoholic content does or does not render a beverage intoxicating, then Congress would have a precedent on which to base its legislation. This it could not have if the law were repealed, for repeal of the law would, we assume, take the case out of the courts. If, on the other hand, Congress decides, no matter what verdict the court renders, to make prohibition absolute against all beverages containing even a trace of alcohol, then we cannot see any advantage in allowing the sale of wines and beer for six months and then following that with absolute prohibition.

One thing ought to be kept in mind in all this—that there is no question raised as to the prohibition of distilled liquors. Whisky, brandy, and the like will become on July 1 illegal beverages, and there is no suggestion made that under the Prohibition Amendment they will be restored in any degree to a legal status.

There is every reason, therefore, in our opinion, why the war-time Prohibition Act should not be repealed, even if it were to be modified, for the Constitutional Amendment will make the manufacture and sale of whisky, brandy, and the like illegal anyway, and there is no reason for reopening that question now.

GERMANY COMPLAINS

In response to the request of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Council of Four of the Peace Conference granted to the Germans an extension of time in which they might make their replies in full to the peace terms. The extension will have expired before this issue of The Outlook reaches its readers.

Some of the replies of the Germans to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

various portions of the peace terms have been presented and the Allies have made their answers. Most of the complaints of the Germans are of the sort which we have already reported, and the nature of the Allies' replies is obvious enough, it would seem, to be understood by any people less blinded by arrogance than the Germans have proved themselves to be. Germany complains that as she has been transformed within two generations from an agricultural to an industrial state, she can support her population only by trade and commerce. By the terms of the Treaty she will have lost raw material for use in her industries, will be hampered in the importation of raw material, and will be deprived of ships with which to carry on commerce. She complains that she will be pushed back in her development a half-century. To these complaints the answer is made, with astonishing patience, that Germany deprived the world of shipping to the amount of thirteen million tons, while she is being called upon to repay only four million tons; that Germany destroyed the Lens coal fields and can hardly complain at the consequent shortage of coal that she will have to suffer if she makes good what she destroyed; that in suffering the consequences of the war which Germany began the German population is only undergoing what the people of all the countries in the war will have to undergo.

It is astonishing enough that the Germans after raiding and destroying should complain because they have to suffer. What causes something more than mere astonishment, what justifies in all decent people a sense of outrage and indignation, is the echo of these German complaints that one hears in some quarters of America. Of course Germany counted on impressing by her complaints certain people in the Allied countries who call themselves radicals. Whatever injustice there is in the Treaty, so far as its main and general provisions are considered, is injustice not to Germany but to those whom Germany has robbed and despoiled. If justice had been the sole object of that Treaty, its terms would have been far severer than they are. Throughout it is evident that justice has been tempered by a desire for reparation, that is, by the intention to keep Germany strong enough to enable her to pay more than she would be able to pay if she were dealt with according to her deserts.

The Germans are continuing to hint that they may not sign the Treaty. On the other hand, reports come to this country that measures are being taken by the Allies to advance into Germany in case the German Government refuses to sign. Iustead of complicating matters, that might really simplify them. In the end it might prove easier and more expeditious to deal with the various German states separately than with a single German government that cannot be trusted to observe its pledges. The Germans must see this themselves. It seems, therefore, probable that the present or another German Government will ultimately sign the Treaty. Even then the task of the Allies will not be ended; for it will lie with them to see that the Treaty is enforced.

THE JEWS IN POLAND

One valuable result which should follow the "day of mourning" observed by Jews impressively in many large cities in the United States on May 21 should be a public sifting of the charges and denials of massacres or pogroms from which the Jews, as declared by their leaders, have suffered in Poland. For some time there have been reports and contradictions of such outrages, and it is impossible for the ordinary American, as the matter stands now, to form a clear and positive opinion. Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Mr. Jacob Schiff, Mr. Nathan Straus, Mr. Abraham Elkus, and others who should be well informed, spoke in New York and elsewhere with deep feeling—indicated, for instance, by the assertion of Mr. Elkus that "the Dark Ages furnish the only parallel to the outrages which people of the Jewish faith have been subjected to recently in eastern Europe." Mr. Hughes said that protests should go up from all people, irrespective of race and in the name of humanity. A protest cabled to President Wilson by a council representing 200 Hebrew churches in 177 American cities says that it "is stirred to expressions of horror at the injustices and cruelties to which Jews in eastern Europe, notably in Poland, are being subjected. In lands where they have dwelt for generations, and for which they have made every sacrifice in blood and treasure throughout the war, they are still made victims of countless outrages."

But none of the speakers in New York or elsewhere, so far as we have noted, made anything more than generalized charges of massacre. A pamphlet issued by the Committee for Defense of Jews in Poland names a hundred and ten places where outrages against Jews were reported in two months; it gives many accounts of outrages and mass brutality, and asserts that the Polish Government has connived in the persecution of Jews. On the other hand, the Polish Information Bureau in New York City states that such reports of massacre have been contradicted by M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, and by Dr. Vernon Kellogg, who has been in Poland representing the United States Food Administration. Others deny the assertion that anything like a pogrom or massacre countenanced by the Polish Government or army has taken place.

The most definite statement we have seen made as to Jewish massacres in Poland relates to the city of Pinsk. The story is told at length by Mr. Elias Tobenkin in the New York "Tribune," and is based on information gathered by him in Poland, and interviews with people who claim to know the facts. There seems no doubt that over thirty Jews were summarily executed by military authority. Their friends and the Jewish papers in Poland declare that these persons executed were Zionists and members of cooperative societies who had met, not to conspire, but to help to arrange for the distribution of food from America. The military authorities, on the other hand, declare that the men executed were Bolsheviki and that they were dangerous spies and that when arrested by the soldiers they fired and killed an officer.

Mr. Smulski, President of the National Polish Department of America, has cabled to President Wilson declaring that the anti-Polish demonstrations in this country were unjustified, were doing injury to both Jews and Poles in creating antagonism, and should be checked.

POGROMS, WAR ANTAGONISM, OR RACE HATRED?

The word "pogrom" first became generally known in this country after the massacre at Kishinev in 1903, and was then and later used to mean an attack upon the Jews based partly on race hatred, but carried out by bloodthirsty mobs secretly encouraged or countenanced by the government. So far as we have seen, none of the charges relating to attacks by Poles on the Jews correspond to this description. Undoubtedly there has been rioting, and outrages have taken place, and the Jews have suffered in Poland and elsewhere. The attacks of this kind come in part from race hatred, but in part also because the Jews in Poland have been generally accused of aiding and sympathizing with Germany and with the Russian Bolsheviki whom the Poles have been fighting.

This view is expressed by an American who has special knowledge of the state of things in Poland. He tells The Outlook that "The situation in Poland is like the situation in our border States after the war; the antagonisms often leading to assaults and murders are based on war animosities rather than on religious or racial antagonisms; the Jews in Poland, speaking Yiddish, curried favor with the advancing Germans for self-protection; as they spoke Yiddish they were used by the Germans as interpreters and were paid in better protection and by more food than the Poles received

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

themselves. It is not impossible to imagine that in some instances Jews betrayed Poles to their German conquerors. It is possible that the Poles are now attacking individual Jews, not for religious or even for racial reasons, but by way of revenge for what they believe to have been treasonable conduct on the part of these Jews during the war."

This American declares also that the Poles under Paderewski are making a more definite, decided, and persistent fight against Bolshevism than any other nation or people in eastern Europe. When public meetings in support of Bolshevism are discovered, they are warned to disperse, and if they gather again they are broken up by force. As a matter of fact, the majority of the supporters of Bolshevism in Poland are Jewish, just as they are in the United States. Whether this is from economic causes or from the racial sympathy which Jews of the less intelligent class have for their supposed co-religionists, Trotsky and Lenine, it is hard to say, but undoubtedly many of the clashes between the Polish authorities and Jews can be traced to the Jewish sympathy with Bolshevism.

A Polish officer, Lieutenant de Walski, has said in an interview that "the real answer to the slanderous stories of Jewish pogroms can be had from Jewish officers in the Polish army." He paid a warm tribute to them and to the Jewish soldiers who "are making gallant sacrifices for the creation of a real united and independent Poland," and added: "While those men in the battlefield are cementing the foundations of the relations between the Jewish and Polish people in Poland, these men in America are doing their best to disrupt them."

THE CALAMITY IN JAVA

The destruction wrought by the eruption of the volcano of Kalut in Java is only indicated in bare outline by the despatches. If it is true, as estimated, that the eruption has caused fifteen thousand deaths and has destroyed twenty villages, this will rank with one of the great volcanic disasters of history.

Java is important as one of the most fertile and productive of the Dutch East Indies. The people in many parts of the island, however, live in constant fear of such destruction as has lately occurred. The volcano of Kalut is only one, it is said, of fourteen active volcanoes on the island. The most terrible of all modern volcanic disasters was that of Krakatoa in the year 1883. Krakatoa is not a part of Java itself; the volcano and island of that name lie in Sunda Strait between Java and Sumatra. In this eruption of Krakatoa not only was the destruction of life and property almost incalculable, but the sky was darkened by the dust and ashes which arose, so that it was like night one hundred and fifty or more miles away from the scene of the explosion; even half-way around the world or more the effects of the volcanic dust on the light were weirdly evident, and ashes from the explosion fell upon ships and cities hundreds of miles away from Java.

Such a disaster happening on the other side of the world makes less impression on the imagination and on sympathy than if it were caused by an eruption from Ætna or Vesuvius. When the facts come to be known definitely, however, it is certain that the assistance and sympathy of humanity will be rendered to these poor and remote sufferers.

THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION

The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have issued a Pastoral Letter to the eighteen thousand pastors of that Church on "The Church and Social Reconstruction." They urge that the Church must recognize the application of democracy to industry, and they call for "the more thoroughgoing emphasis on human freedom, which will make democratic progress mean the enlargement and enrichment of the life of the masses of mankind through the self-directed activity of men themselves." They favor an equitable wage for laborers, which shall have the right of way over "rent, interest, and profits;" "collective bargaining as an instrument for the attainment of industrial justice and for training in democratic procedure;" and also the "advance of the workers themselves through profit-sharing and through positions on boards of directorship."

We should like to see the pastors of the Methodist churches read this admirable pastoral letter to their congregations and make it their text for one or more discourses on the application of the fundamental principles of democracy to modern industrial institutions, or, what would be better, the application of the principles and spirit of Christ's teachings to modern industry. We venture to suggest three possible texts for such discourses: Matthew xx. 7, "Whatsoever is right, that shall ye receive;" Matthew xxiii. 8, "All ye are brethren;" and Ephesians vi. 7, 9, "With good will doing service as to the Lord and not to men; . . . and ye masters do the same things." We also wish that the bishops could prepare a primer on Christian Socialism, or find among the various books which have been published on this subject one which they could recommend to the ministers for the purpose of giving to them in brief and simple form some of the fundamental principles which the pulpit must recognize if it is to deal intelligently with the application of Christian principles in social and industrial reform.

A GREAT EDUCATIONAL SCHEME

The incidental and indirect work of foreign missions may perhaps prove to be of both wider and more permanent value than their direct evangelistic work. A striking illustration of the new spirit of foreign missions is furnished by the fact that the Chinese Government has recently adopted a new Chinese phonetic alphabet at the request of the Mission Boards, and this alphabet is now being pushed by missionary schools throughout China. It takes the place of the old system, which employed between fifty and sixty thousand characters of complex design, making facility in reading almost a life task. The new system has thirty-nine simple characters, which, singly or in combination, represent every sound in the Mandarin dialect, which has been designated as the national language. Few words will have more than three letters.

Some experimental tests with patients in hospitals have proved that in this new script an ignorant Chinese peasant can be taught to read his language in from three to four weeks, and a scholar can be taught in from three to four hours. In these facts the advocates of the new spelling might perhaps find an argument for their proposed reform.

The plan of the Mission Boards is first to teach every Christian to read in the new style. With seven hundred thousand persons, working from seven thousand different centers, as a teaching force for the population at large, making the Chinese people a reading people is not an impossible undertaking. The first literature will not be religious in character, but patriotic, the idea being to teach the Chinese the meaning of democracy and the duties of citizenship. The ultimate object is nothing less than the education of four hundred million Chinese people.

TO FIGHT DISEASE AND DESTITUTION

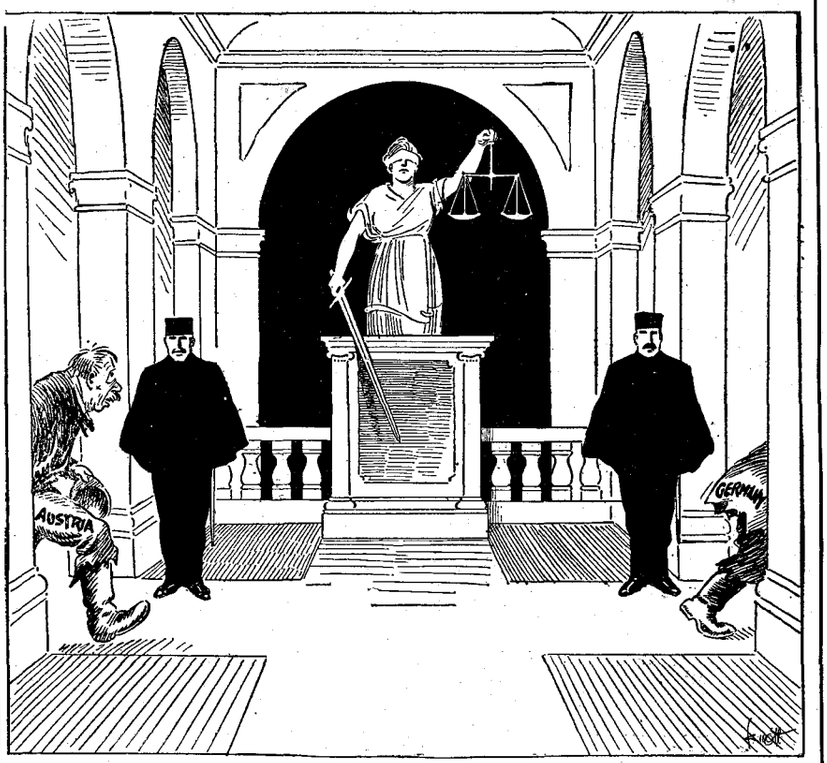
An account was lately given in The Outlook of the new League of Red Cross Societies which will work internationally to combat hunger, destitution, and disease. The great Red Cross International Congress to be held at Geneva after the Peace Treaty is signed will doubtless indorse the League. Mr. Henry P. Davison, head of the Red Cross War Council until recently, and now head of the League, put its purpose tersely when talking to reporters the other day just after his return from Europe. He said:

> In former times the Red Cross was an organization for war, to mitigate the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Knott in the Dallas News



"CALL THE NEXT CASE!"

Darling in the New York Tribune

RETURNING THE BORROWED LAWN-MOWER

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle

OVER THE TOP!

From Le Pêle-Mêle (Paris)

THE MOST PRECIOUS LUXURY IN FRANCE TO-DAY

"Ah! my hero! You have rescued my daughter! Ask what reward you will! It is yours!"

"I would like a pipeful of tobacco, please!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

horrors of war and to relieve victims of disasters. We now propose to make it the greatest of all peace organizations through an international bond which I hope will eventually take in all of the nations of the globe.

With no political or governmental or sectarian connections whatever, the League purposes, in this international compact, to work for the betterment of humanity by distributing the knowledge contributed to it and by stirring local agencies to keen activity. Knowing, let us say, that a pestilence is about to afflict any part of the world, just as it was known that the Spanish influenza was advancing, the League will warn the threatened territories, offer the best preventive and curative methods, advise the local Red Cross organizations what to do and generally inspire the proper agencies to a correct and efficient handling of the problem.

The disease danger is threatening Europe terribly to-day. Mr. Davison received, before sailing, a report of two hundred and seventy-five thousand cases of typhus in a belt from the Baltic to the Black Sea, "a wave of disease moving westward." He spoke with startling emphasis of "the incredible, the unbelievable, distress that exists in the world to-day," and declared that the right kind of Americans could not sleep if they knew the misery of Europe in its savage reality. It is well that such a warning from those who know the facts at first hand should show us that the need of relief and succor is far from being a thing of the past. Through the Red Cross League and in other ways the fight to make Europe clean, healthy, and sound must go on both for humanity's sake and ultimately for self-protection against the results of plague and poverty.

THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU CONFERENCE ON CHILD WELFARE STANDARDS

The standards below which a nation cannot afford to let its children fall were the subject of the conference on child welfare held in Washington early in May. The purpose of the conference was to set up new standards for the health, education, and work of the American child. Foreign child-welfare experts were invited to attend and relate to the American specialists in child welfare how their respective countries had raised and maintained their standards of child care even under the strain of war. Committees were appointed in each section—one on standards for education and work, others on the baby, the pre-school child, the school child, the adolescent, and one on the child in need of special care.

The Washington conference set sixteen as the lowest age at which children should go to work in any occupation while school is in session. It proposed as the minimum educational standard nine months' schooling, either full or part time, for children between seven and eighteen. It declared that a child of sixteen should not go to work unless he has completed the eighth grade in school, and that education beyond the eighth grade should be provided for employed children between sixteen and eighteen years by day continuation schools.

According to the conference, the working day of minors should never be longer than eight hours, and for children between sixteen and eighteen should be less than the adult's working day; night work and employment in hazardous occupations should be prohibited; minors should be paid at a rate which, for full-time employment, would yield at least the "necessary cost of proper living."

The importance of normal home care for defective, dependent, and delinquent children was emphasized. The need of State supervision of agencies and institutions caring for children for whom home life could not be provided was urged; the principles governing modern juvenile court organization were set forth in detail.

The outstanding point of the discussion at the Washington conference was that without a decent wage earned by the father of the family complete protection of childhood is impossible. Professor Kelly Miller, dean of the college of arts and sciences at Howard University, said: "The cure of poverty may not end social troubles, but they cannot be abolished until poverty is abolished."

THE FARMER'S BOY AND THE SCHOOL

Great Britain sent Sir Cyril Jackson, a member of her new industrial commission who had been deeply concerned in the passage of the new Fisher Education Act, to explain to the Children's Bureau Conference the provisions of this new British law. It was passed last August, because the drain of war had brought home the conviction that the children of Great Britain must not be exploited in industry or on the farm, but must one and all, in city and country alike, be given their chance of schooling.

Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau, in the discussion following Sir Cyril Jackson's exposition of the Act, expressed her belief that a measure similar to the Fisher Act is needed in the United States. Miss Lathrop pointed out that the United States has never attacked the problem of rural child labor and the lack of schooling which goes with it. Yet approximately three-fourths of all the child laborers in the United States work in rural districts where one person out of every ten is illiterate, while in the cities one person in twenty is unable to read and write.

The Fisher Act, by requiring the attendance at school of every child until he is fourteen years old, regardless of where he happens to live, has brought it about that the farmer's boy and the textile worker's son have equal chance in Great Britain to fit themselves for life. Equality of opportunity like that which Great Britain has provided for her children could be provided in this country, Miss Lathrop pointed out, if the Federal Government were empowered to grant Federal aid for education to States which come up to certain uniform educational requirements, to be set forth by the Federal Government. In this way the States could square the account which the country boy has against them for his present smaller chance of schooling, and the stimulus of Federal aid would give new incentive to the States to better their educational standards. "I have seen in one country in this world, under the American flag," said Miss Lathrop, "schools so managed that the children clamored to go to them. Must we wait for some superior race to come from Mars to give us the same gift of interesting schools that we have bestowed upon the Philippines?"

WAR MEMORIALS

AMONG the greatest monuments of all time are memorials to war. Some of them recount the conquests of tyrants. Others recount the achievements of freemen. War seems to have left in all epochs of history its record in art.

This will inevitably be true of the war which is scarcely yet ended. Already the instinct to set up memorials to men and deeds of this war is showing itself in America. Already memorials, some of them temporary, have been erected. Already discussion of the nature of those memorials is taking place. Recently at the Tenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Arts, which was held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, a day was devoted to this subject of war memorials.

This is not a matter to be put aside as secondary. By the memorials that we erect to-day future generations will judge this epoch. Those memorials will not merely tell what happened in the war, but they will also tell what war did to the minds and souls of the people who went through it and survived it.

All over the country there are to-day memorials to the Civil War. If most of them endure, men a hundred or two hundred years hence will have good cause to misjudge the minds and souls of the people who lived in the four or five decades succeeding 1865. They will get little impression of the profound change that came over America through that war. They will see only ugly brown images of unsoldierlike sol-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

diers, set up with little evidence of a sense of dignity. The real veneration in which the veterans of that war have been held in both the North and the South is not embodied in the Civil War monuments that dot this land. We owe it to our posterity that we of this day do not misrepresent ourselves in like fashion.

For that reason several speakers at the meeting of the American Federation of Arts urged that the building of war memorials be postponed. They argued that we are too near the event to understand it, and that, moreover, even if we understood it fully, we are too near to the event to put our thought of it into a form that would be understood of future ages. We must take time to think, to form our thoughts, and to choose for the forms of our thought material that will be enduring. It was remarked that the greatest monument to Washington, that noble and severe shaft at the country's capital, was not erected for three generations after Washington's day; that we could likewise afford to wait and to build our monuments at leisure.

There was also some lively discussion as to the nature of such monuments. Should they be useful as well as beautiful? Or should all effort toward utility be excluded as out of place in artistic monuments to the ideals associated with this war? Some argued that there was no better way to honor the men who had fallen in the war than to build houses which would serve the needs of living men. Others argued that a monument embodying an ideal should have no other function than to speak, as it were, to the people who looked upon it. Some would build parks or highways or community houses which would serve the needs of the people for recreation or transportation or fellowship. Others would avoid everything that did not convey solely the idea of a memorial.

It is inevitable that there should be such differences of opinion, such argument, and the delay consequent upon the process of reconciling differences of opinion, reaching compromises, or building up a composite of opinion.

It is well, perhaps, that there should be such delay in erecting the greater monuments of the war, but the people will not wait indefinitely. The craving for a visible memorial cannot be satisfied with a promise or a hope. The communities whose sons went to the camps or across the seas, some of them never to return, are not waiting for the decisions of some art authority or for the outcome of a grand public discussion. They are erecting their monuments to-day.

Two or three weeks ago, on the side of a mountain where a few dwellings are scattered, there was gathered by the roadside on a Sunday afternoon a group of perhaps forty or fifty people. They were representatives of the families of the men and the women who had gone from that mountain into the service of their country. They were there to dedicate a monument. It was a simple flag-pole. And after the few words by neighbors of the men who had gone, an old veteran of the Civil War slowly hauled the Stars and Stripes to the top of the staff. Those people were not waiting for an art authority to tell them what to do; they instinctively chose of themselves a fitting memorial—one of which future generations will not be ashamed. That simple staff, with the flag floating above the tree-tops, is a memorial both suitable in itself and capable of future development in base and surroundings. The flag, moreover, is a universal testimonial to a people's patriotism and embodies the ideal that appears in every war of the Nation. In other communities trees have been planted. These too are appropriate for the purposes of immediate recognition of the service that has been rendered.

We hope that the building of great monuments will be postponed until men have time to collect their thoughts and embody them in fitting form; but we also hope that communities all over the country will not hesitate to put up such memorials at once as those flagstaffs, with the Stars and Stripes and the service flags, or the trees, with their simple tablets recording the names of the men whose memory it is their function to keep green.

If those who have authority, because they have trained and informed taste, in art will recognize the need that people feel for immediate recognition of the achievements of their sons and daughters, of their brothers and sisters, in this war, the people in their turn will be the readier to trust the guidance of those experts when the time comes for the erection of great and lasting monuments.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA—A CONTRAST

READERS of Mr. Price's article in this issue of The Outlook will note what he says about the progress of Socialism in this country. And then when they turn to Dr. Carasso's article they will note what the Bolshevist brand of Socialism has done to Russia. There may be some readers who will consequently wonder if we are on our way here in the United States to the goal set up by Lenine and Trotsky.

There are dangers ahead in this country, but not that particular danger.

Whatever fear there may be of that danger arises from the ambiguity that lies in the very word Socialism. There are Socialists, or at least people who call themselves Socialists, who would undoubtedly deny that either what Mr. Price describes or what the Bolshevists practice is Socialism. The word Socialism covers a multitude both of sins and of virtues. It can be legitimately used for any plan or practice in accordance with which wealth is produced or distributed by large social units. More strictly, Socialism is the theory that wealth which can be produced and distributed by large social units should be and ultimately will be. The term Socialistic is commonly applied to any means which any Socialists would employ for putting their theory into practice. Thus it happens that things so diverse as the United States Post Office and a local soviet in Russia may both be termed Socialistic.

The Socialism that Mr. Price discusses and the Socialism which the Bolshevists are practicing are as wide as the poles apart.

BRAND WHITLOCK'S "BELGIUM"[1]

PROFESSOR KUNO FRANCKE, of Harvard, said before the war that the German's supreme desire is not for self-possession but for self-expression. Brand Whitlock had an opportunity which no other American possessed for studying the German character where the Germans, as absolute masters of a conquered and subject people, had unrestrained freedom for self-expression. Neither Mr. Herrick nor Mr. Sharp was in France during the whole period of the war, and neither of them was in devastated France, and neither Italy nor England was at any time subject to German rule. Mr. Whitlock was in Brussels as our representative from before the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, until America entered the war in April, 1917, and during all that time he was in constant communication with the German authorities, both civil and military, as the representative of French, German, and English as well as of American interests, and constantly engaged in a not wholly fruitless endeavor to mitigate the awful sufferings, mental and physical, of a proud and sensitive people.

He had special advantages for his difficult post and special advantages for describing to others the difficulties which he encountered. Elected for four successive terms reform Mayor of Toledo, he had ever before him a practicable standard of just government for a free city with which to compare the German government of a subjugated people. He knew the complicated problems involved in municipal government and knew how

[1] Belgium. By Brand Whitlock. 2 vols. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

they could be met by a righteous and humane administration. He had experience as a journalist in catching fleeting news, in weighing evidence, and in discriminating between history and gossip; and he had experience as a successful writer of books in transforming journalism into literature. He had also native qualifications for the task he has here undertaken, that of giving a vivid description of the scenes through which he passed. He has a quick and keen observation; his mind is a sensitive plate which catches the picture however rapidly it passes. He has a retentive memory. The minute details remain upon the plate and are accurately reproduced in the printing, months afterwards. He writes:

> I had asked an audience of the Queen for Miss Boyle O'Reilly, who had a message of sympathy from America. . . . Presently the Queen entered. She wore a simple blue gown with transparent sleeves, and a white, low girlish collar; not a jewel, only her wedding ring on her hand, and her hair dressed in delicate simplicity. She was calm, with a certain gravity, and her blue eyes were wistful in the little smile that hovered about her lips.

This minuteness of observation and vividness of description characterize the two volumes throughout. They are full of character and incident, and to the value of an original contribution to current history is added the charm of a realistic imagination. No less appealing is the tempered sympathy of this well-regulated but not phlegmatic American with the constantly changing experiences of the emotional and witty Belgians—sympathy with them not only in the terrible, the unbelievable tragedies almost daily enacted, but also in the ingenious reactions of the ever-alert Belgians, in the "contest between German stolidity and brute force and the nimble wit of Brussels." The German authorities forbade by proclamation the Belgians from celebrating their national holiday, July 21—no meetings, no processions, no flags, no ribbons or patriotic colors—a prohibition to which Brussels wit responded by substituting a new emblem, the ivy leaf; and "suddenly, as by some spontaneous impulse, the whole population was wearing ivy leaves, the symbol of fidelity, of which the motto is 'I die where I cling.'" August 4 was the anniversary of the beginning of the war. To assemble, to wear insignia, to make demonstrations or in any way to observe the day, was forbidden. And there was a penalty for disobedience—five years in Germany and ten thousand marks fine.

> The fourth of August passed quietly, but the Belgians had their revenge—all over the city men were wearing as boutonnières little scraps of paper, recalling the famous phrase by which von Bethmann Hollweg had characterized the treaties that he had torn up that day a year before.

But we should wholly misrepresent Mr. Whitlock's two volumes if we gave the impression that they are simply a journalist's vivid description of incidents, occasionally amusing, generally somber, often terribly tragic. His work is a valuable contribution both to the history of our times and to the psychology of the German people. He describes the German policy of terrorism without palliation, generally without passion, though occasionally flaming words break out showing the fires of indignation within, kept under control only with extreme difficulty. In the main he depicts what he has seen. When he acts as a narrator of the reports of others, he gives the evidence on which his narrative is based. An important and valuable feature of his history are the original documents given in the original, sometimes with, sometimes without, translation. His account of the murder of Edith Cavell is authoritative because founded on his own personal knowledge, supplemented by official reports. He was not present at the assassination of Louvain, but his narrative is founded on first-hand information, and his analysis of the German defense of that unparalleled act of barbarism would do credit to the cross-examining skill of an experienced district attorney. He preserved throughout his stay in Brussels an official neutrality, involving a self-restraint under indignity worthy of all praise, a self-restraint which enabled him to render valuable service in a number of instances. But he was never neutral in thought, and we read between the lines that neutrality in act was preserved at times with difficulty. As with his contemporary, Dr. van Dyke, in Holland, the causes of the war were to him never obscure and its meaning never doubtful. His definition of that meaning is worth quoting. He writes it *after* Germany had told America by what route her ships might cross the Atlantic, but it is quite clear that he perceived the meaning in August, 1914:

> I was perfectly certain of the answer: it would be war, inevitable from that moment in August, 1914, when the two old systems clashed once more in a world that, by the many inventions which man, originally made upright, had wickedly sought out, had grown too small for both to live in it any longer together. It had been inevitable from the moment when the war brought face to face at last two civilizations, two ideals, two faiths—on the one hand the ideal of liberty and human justice, on the other that of brute force and material success.

It is impossible not to regret that Brand Whitlock was not one of America's representatives at the Peace Table. It would have been well to have had there an American who had seen the Hun at his work, the more so since the President could not find or make the time to visit the devastated regions and see what destruction the Hun had wrought. It is not the duty of man to execute vindictive justice on his fellow-man. We have neither the moral nor the intellectual ability for that task. It must be left to God. If, then, any ask, Why need we read the history of Germany's cruel crime now that it is past history? the answer is, Lest we forget. For if there is anything in the ideal of a League of Nations, if there is any duty of civilized peoples to protect one another from a horde more barbarous in war than ever were the North American Indians and scarcely less barbarous than were the ancient Assyrians, we must know what sort of people these modern Huns are, that we may prevent them from repeating the crime which they are apparently quite ready to repeat if they are allowed to acquire the necessary power.

FIFTY YEARS OF RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN SPAIN

SPANISH Protestantism early in May celebrated the fifty years of religious toleration by holding a Congress of Religion in Madrid. Representatives of sister churches in France and Great Britain were present, and the Rev. Charles William Drees, Methodist Episcopal missionary from eastern South America, went as a representative of American Protestantism. Dr. Drees was a member of the Bible translation committee which a few years ago prepared the translation of the Spanish Bible now in use among the Protestants. Religious toleration was actually granted by the Constitution of 1868, but the celebration was postponed from last fall until this spring because of the difficulties of travel for invited guests from abroad.

In 1868, when toleration became partially effective, Protestantism had practically disappeared from Spain. There were only a few families who had been able to possess their faith in secret. These were at once reinforced by religious refugees who returned from Gibraltar and from France. The British Bible Society and the Religious Tract Society immediately began work. In 1872 the American Board sent out the Gulick brothers, and about the same time Protestant preachers came from England, Scotland, and the north of Ireland. The Germans were represented by Pastor Fliedner, and from various other Continental sources funds were contributed for the assistance of the new faith.

It is very difficult to determine the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

exact numerical advance which Protestantism has made in the half-century. Actual Protestant membership in organized churches is probably less than five thousand, although some places give the number of Protestants, including those who belong to unorganized groups of worshipers in places where churches have not been established, at from fifteen to twenty thousand. The Protestant adherents are variously estimated at from one hundred thousand to a million. There are about one hundred and fifty regularly organized congregations.

Religious liberty does not exist in Spain, and even toleration is only partially extended. Within the last ten years Protestants have been given permission to use distinctively ecclesiastical symbols on the outside of their church buildings, but a Protestant soldier is still compelled to join in the Catholic military worship on festival days. It is required of all, Protestants and Catholics alike, that they shall kneel in the street whenever a religious procession passes in which the Host is carried. Not long ago a Protestant minister was sentenced to six months in jail for refusal to obey this law, but the case was appealed and the sentence set aside.

The degree of religious toleration varies with the locality, diminishing in the more remote districts where the priest and the monastics are still able to control the officials.

It seems to be generally agreed that the Church has ceased to be an active factor in the direction of the Government, but yet, while the demand for the disestablishment of the Church is not very vigorous, there is a very general demand for the granting of complete religious freedom. In this desire the Protestants are joined by the Socialists, Syndicalists, and by all the liberal forces which are now very rapidly increasing in strength. There is great disappointment in Spain over the failure to include religious freedom in the constitution of the League of Nations. It was expected that the inclusion of this qualification for membership would force Spain to make the necessary changes in her Constitution, for Spain is a proud country and would not wish to be excluded from the League. There is still a possibility that Spain may have to revise her Constitution in order to qualify for membership, for Spain is a "free nation" only in the sense that the King is free to dissolve the Cortes as suits his pleasure and declare war when he sees fit. If Spain is thus forced to call a constitutional convention, there is no doubt that full religious liberty will be established. On the other hand, if Spain does not soon call a convention for the revision of her mediæval Constitution, it is equally certain that the liberal elements will take matters into their own hands.

One interesting feature of the religious situation, studied in the light of the very disturbed political and economic conditions, is that Protestantism is closely identified with the liberal movement. There is, of course, no organic connection. Indeed, the liberal movement in Spain is merely a miscellaneous collection of local political and economic movements which have not at all coalesced, a fact which accounts for their present doubtful strength. But public sentiment is undoubtedly changing front, and Protestantism is both a factor and a sharer in the advantages.

During the last year the sale of the Bible through the British Bible Society has increased nearly thirty per cent. This is ascribed to the influence of the war and to the advertisements which have been carried in the Spanish newspapers, giving the statements of what famous men have said about the Bible. Prominent in these advertisements have been the words of President Wilson written for the fly-leaf of the soldiers' Bibles.

All Spanish Protestant churches are joined in a loose organization known as the Spanish Evangelical Alliance, the primary function of which is to furnish legal assistance to individual believers who have been drawn into the law courts for failure to observe laws affecting religious liberty upon which the Roman Catholic Church is still disposed to insist. Within this Alliance are two groups of Protestants, the Spanish Reformed Church and the Spanish Evangelical Churches. The former is an effort to adapt Protestantism to the taste of those who have been reared under the sensuous appeal of the Catholic liturgy and who still respond to its æsthetic charm and symbolism. The liturgy was adapted from the English Prayer-Book. The great bulk of Spanish Protestants are joined in the mission churches of the various Protestant bodies: American Congregationalists, German Lutherans, Scotch and Irish Presbyterians, Plymouth Brethren, and British Wesleyans. The American Methodist Episcopal Church has recently taken over, as a part of its new European programme, some strong independent schools and missions which were formerly conducted by independent missionaries who had depended largely on the uncertain support of voluntary contributions from individual English and Continental friends.

Spanish Protestantism can claim only three schools for higher education—an American Board Girls' School in Barcelona of unusual excellence, a German Lutheran College in Madrid, and a Scotch theological seminary in Porto de la Santa Maria.

The effect of the war on Spanish religion has been distinctly liberalizing. The pro-German activity of the Spanish Catholic clergy was costly in view of the Allied victory, whereas the Spanish people have been drinking deep draughts from the liberal ideas which furnished the slogans under which the Allied nations fought.

UNION OR CO-OPERATION

THERE is much encouraging discussion in these days concerning means by which the various denominations of the Christian Church can either unite or co-operate.

Practically all the various ways may be divided into three classes according to the object in view.

One of these objects may be designated by the word union; the second object by the words undenominational co-operation; the third by the words church co-operation.

The ideal under the first object is a united Church, comprising a single organization under common direction. Such unity existed throughout a great part of Christendom before the ancient schism between the Eastern and the Western churches and throughout a large part of Europe before the Protestant Reformation. There are people to-day who are seeking for a restoration of that sort of Church unity.

The ideal under the second object has been very largely attained among Protestant denominations by the growth of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and kindred organizations. By these means the various denominations, though not united organically nor co-operating as denominations, are engaged through their individual members in employing a common agency. The Y. M. C. A. does not represent a united church or even co-operating churches, but a common instrument of the various churches for a definite purpose.

The ideal under the third head has been sought through various forms of federation leaving unchanged the present liberty of the Protestant churches in creed and ritual.

Among the most ambitious plans for organic Church unity is that which we have heretofore reported, undertaken by a group of Episcopal Church leaders, to secure the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

co-operation of Roman Catholic, Greek, Orthodox, and Protestant churches. In March a deputation consisting of Bishop Anderson, of Chicago, Bishop Vincent, of Southern Ohio, and Bishop Weller, of the Diocese of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, accompanied by two Episcopal clergymen, the Rev. S. T. Rogers and the Rev. E. L. Parsons, left America to secure the co-operation of the Vatican in this Conference, as well as to visit certain other Church authorities in Europe. Our statement concerning the nature and purpose of this deputation, which we gave in the issue of April 2, and again in reply to a letter from Bishop Brewster, of Connecticut, in the issue of April 16, has been questioned by Dr. John T. Shelby, Chancellor of the Diocese of Lexington. He declares that the mission in question "was no more one from the Episcopal Church than it was from all the churches, Episcopal and non-Episcopal, participating in the movement for the proposed conference between Christians generally on matters of Faith and Order;" and he further asserts that it was "no more a mission to Rome than it was to any of the other Christian communions whom it expects to visit and request participation in the movement." He declares furthermore that it did not sail for Rome to make an attempt to open negotiations with the Vatican, but "for the purpose of extending to the constituted authorities of a large and most influential Christian communion a courteous invitation to meet with what, if I am not mistaken, it has frequently denominated its 'separated brethren' in a brotherly conference to ascertain which of the matters which separate them are of the essence of the faith or of the valid constitution of a Christian church, and therefore cannot be surrendered, and which are not."

Dr. Shelby furthermore writes to correct what he thinks will be the impression conveyed by another statement in The Outlook. This referred to another effort for Church co-operation. Representatives of certain Protestant Churches proposed a union of all Protestant Churches during the war for a definite and temporary purpose—that of securing common action in the special consecration of army chaplains, that they might be able to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper unquestioned to sailors and soldiers on the battlefield, so that communicants of the Episcopal Church might receive the sacrament under circumstances which would be satisfactory to them when an Episcopal clergyman could not be had. The Outlook spoke of this as a proposal made to the authorities of the Episcopal Church, and reported that the Bishops refused it so curtly that the Episcopal journal, the "Churchman," called them sharply to account for their discourtesy. Dr. Shelby writes saying that in this matter the Bishops of the Church as a body have no separate authority. "In the Episcopal Church the matter of conferring authority to exercise the functions of a presbyter, or, as some might prefer to say, a priest," explains Dr. Shelby, "is one regulated exclusively by the general canons of the Church. As The Outlook must know, the power of legislation in that Church is lodged in its General Convention, a body which meets every three years and is composed of two separate houses, viz., the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, concurrent action of both of which is necessary to the enactment of legislation. The House of Bishops by itself has no more authority than have the editors of The Outlook to change the existing canons of the Church as to the requisites for ordination to the ministry or than has the United States Senate by itself to change a law of the United States."

We quote these statements from Dr. Shelby's letter, although we think that the facts he mentions have already been given to our readers in our previous treatment of the subject, because we wish not only to report accurately the facts as we see them, but also to reflect the view of those facts taken by some churchmen in the Episcopal Church. The fact remains that the bishops, in answer to the communication from the representatives of various Protestant denominations, did not decline because of their lack of jurisdiction, but turned the request down. Though the House of Bishops did not have authority to adopt the proposal, they did have the authority, and exercised the authority, of rejecting it; for without their approval the proposal could not be adopted.

As for the mission to Rome; whether it can be said to represent other churches than the Episcopal Church, it is composed exclusively of Episcopalians, and it did lay the proposal to attend an interchurch conference before the Vatican. In our editorial comment of April 2 we recalled the declaration of Leo XIII to the effect that the Pope cannot recognize the Episcopal claim to Apostolic succession, that Episcopal orders are invalid, and that Anglicans can have recognition by Rome only by returning to the bosom of the Mother Church, and we added: "It is probable that the Vatican will receive the advances of the Episcopal bishops more courteously than the Episcopal bishops received the advances of the Protestant clergy, for the Vatican is sure to be diplomatic. But it is as certain as anything in the future can be that the Vatican will not recognize the Episcopal Church as a Christian Church nor its clergy as Christian priests, nor enter into any official relations with that Church or its clergy."

Pope Benedict XV received the visiting deputation of Episcopal prelates on May 16, was most cordial to them, and thanked them for their call; but the Pontiff explained to the visiting clergymen that the Catholic Church could not take part in the proposed conference; that as "successor to St. Peter, the Vicar of Christ has no greater desire than that there should be but one fold and one shepherd;" but that the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church concerning Church unity was well known, and therefore "it would not be possible for the Catholic Church to participate in the proposed conference." He added most graciously that he hoped that those who were to take part in the conference "may by the grace of God see the light and reunite with the visible head of the Church, by whom they will be received with open arms." Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, also explained in a talk to the American Episcopal bishops that "rather than a reunion of the Christian churches the Holy See aims at the unity of the Church, which, in the opinion of Rome, can only occur by all returning to the Catholic Church."

We are not disappointed at this outcome of the visit of this Episcopal mission to Rome, for we have seen no ground for expectation that any other result would ensue. And we repeat what we said on April 2, that "the only hope of Christian union in this country is in a federation of the free Christian churches, co-operating on terms of mutual respect in Christian activity."

A movement not so much in the direction of organic Christian unity as in the direction of co-operation has been under way in the Episcopal Church. It is one of the most interesting symptoms of aspiration toward co-operation. It consists in the proposal, in which some High Churchmen in the Episcopal Church and some Congregational clergymen have united in suggesting to the Episcopal Church a new canon which would allow Episcopal ordination to men not intending to become Episcopal clergymen, so that they could officiate in Episcopal churches on a basis of equality with Episcopal clergymen.

On the invitation of the editor of The New York "Churchman," who is making a very lively and readable, and therefore effective, paper out of that old-established journal, Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Editor-in-Chief of The Outlook, gave in the "Churchman" for May 17 his reasons for believing that there is nothing in Anglo-Catholic principles to prevent a free exchange of pulpits between Episcopal clergymen and the clergymen of other denominations. This letter follows:

To the Editor of The Churchman:

I gladly take advantage of your permission to put before your readers the reason why I think that there is nothing in the principles of the Anglo-Catholic to prevent him from inviting a non-episcopally ordained minister into his pulpit to preach to his congregation. He cannot consistently invite such a minister to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, because that the Anglo-Catholic regards as a priestly function, and the non-episcopally ordained minister is not a priest. But preaching is not a priestly function, and has never been so regarded by the Catholic Church.

The religious worship of the ancient Hebrews was sacrificial. Only an ordained priest could officiate in the conduct of this sacrificial worship. For an unordained person to officiate at the altar was sacrilege. But religious education was furnished, not by priests, but by

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

prophets. And the prophets were not priests; they were not ordained; they belonged to no order. Any one who believed that he had a message might deliver it at any time, on any day, in any place. The only condition required was loyalty. Jehovah was the accepted King of Israel. No one could preach disloyalty to the King, because that was treason, and treason has been in all countries, in all nations, and in all eras forbidden by law and punishable, generally by death.

Whether the sacrificial service and the priesthood were taken over from Judaism to Christianity is a debatable question which I do not here consider; but there is no question that preaching was taken over from Judaism to Christianity. And there is no question that preaching was no more a priestly act or confined to a priestly order in the primitive Apostolic Church than in the Jewish Church. Jesus Christ was not a priest. Not one of the Twelve Apostles was a priest. The disciples, we are told, when they were scattered abroad by persecution "went everywhere preaching the word." Stephen, the first martyr, was not a priest. Philip, the evangelist, was not a priest. Paul, who claimed to be an apostle and was the most notable preacher of his time, was not a priest. And one of the very last directions in the Bible is a call to all disciples of Jesus Christ to give the message of Christ's Gospel. "The Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come."

At what time in the Catholic Church the privilege of the laity to preach the glad tidings was first questioned I do not know, but until well on in the Middle Ages it was not usual for monks and friars to be priests; and in the thirteenth century the work of the preaching friars in England was one of the most notable influences in awakening the consciences of an uninstructed people to whom the priests had apparently given very little instruction. This work of the friars was done, Green tells us in his "History of the English People," "by an utter reversal of the older monasticism, by seeking personal salvation in effort for the salvation of their fellow-men, by exchanging the solitary of the cloister for the preacher, the monk for the brother or friar." They were not only not priests, but they were bitterly opposed by the priests. "The welcome of the townsmen made up everywhere for the ill will and opposition of both clergy and monks."

The Catholic priest and the Protestant minister agree that the Protestant minister is not a priest. The Protestant minister therefore has no reason to complain that the Catholic priest does not invite him to perform what the Catholic priest regards as exclusively priestly functions. But preaching is not and has never been regarded as a priestly function. Ordination is not and never has been regarded as a necessary prerequisite to preaching. If the Anglo-Catholic asks me, Why, then, do Protestants ordain their ministers? I reply, Certainly not because they think that ordination confers on them the right to preach. They welcome Dwight L. Moody and Billy Sunday into their pulpits, and neither Dwight L. Moody nor Billy Sunday has ever been ordained. Probably most Protestants would agree that Protestant ordination confers no new spiritual power on the minister; it is simply a solemn and formal acceptance of him after careful inquiry respecting his abilities and character as a person intellectually and spiritually fitted to be a religious teacher of the people.

If both Anglo-Catholic and Protestant ministers would frankly recognize this age-long distinction between the priestly and the prophetic function, and Anglo-Catholic priests would invite Protestant ministers into their pulpits, and Protestant ministers would appreciate the fact that the Anglo-Catholic priest regards the Eucharist as a priestly function and therefore cannot consistently invite the Protestant minister to officiate at the altar, a long step would be taken toward better relations between the two, and therefore toward Christian, if not church, unity. It would be a long step because it would be founded on mutual respect for each other's sacred convictions, and would make clear to the general public what is the real union and what is the real difference between the Anglo-Catholic priest and the Protestant minister.

New York City. LYMAN ABBOTT.

These discussions and movements, however they may result temporarily, are leading the minds of men in the direction of some kind of Church unity. Such unity must have as its basis a unity of the spirit. The recent gathering at Cleveland, Ohio, where various Church organizations, including the Episcopal, Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian, and others, is an indication of the direction in which real Church unity is to be sought. It is significant that those gathered at Cleveland were not primarily the representatives of ecclesiastical form but of religious activity, for they were the representatives chiefly of missionary boards. In the war, unity of command came when it was found that men should fight together. In the Church, unity will come when men will learn to work together.

STURGIS AND EUNICE

BY LADD PLUMLEY

TROUT fishermen know that when you get 'way back in the mountains, where villages and farms are far apart, you are fairly certain of getting good fishing; and by a simple method a fellow-lover of fly fishing once selected a stream for our attention during the coming trout season. As we did not wish to go far from New York, he chose the Catskill region, and on a county map he picked out the merest dot of a village, which was more remote from a railway than any of the other dots and which was at the upper end of a waving line that meant a river. He wrote to the postmaster of the dot, and, as we found later, my friend had selected a secluded little valley, where we enjoyed excellent sport.

I think that one of the interesting things concerning fishing in remote regions is that you come to know folks far more intimately than you can ever know people in cities. And after a few seasons of fishing along a mountain creek, and hobnobbing with the mountaineers at the streamside, all sorts of gossip will float to your ears; that is, if you are considered safe for such confidences—and mountain folk are pretty shrewd in their knowledge of human nature.

At lunching time one day of the first season we enjoyed our "Secluded Valley," as we named the mountain intervale, I wanted a glass of milk. Above a grassy slope, near the stream, stood a pretty cottage. Knowing all that I had to do to obtain milk was to ask for it, I passed around the house, where were roses at the side of the path and a well-kept vegetable garden beyond. I knocked at the kitchen door, and a trembling but sweet voice called out: "Who be you? Come right in!"

After I pushed the door open, at first I saw nobody; then in the living-room beyond the neat kitchen I could see a little old woman who was lying on a couch. At her side were a low stand and a vase filled with fresh roses, and the face she turned in my direction itself suggested a kind of flower beauty. It was the brightest and most cheerful of old faces, and the eyes were the clearest and most sparkling of old eyes.

"Wish I could have let ye in!" she exclaimed. "But, ye see, I have to lie right here. What be yer wanting?"

"I thought a glass of milk would taste good," I explained. "But I'm so sorry I disturbed you."

She laughed a merry little laugh. "Disturbed me! I'm so glad ter see somebody! When folks come it's al'ays a picnic. Had an idee it was milk. Oncet in a while a fisherman comes along, and it's al'ays milk. Seems like city folks craves milk; guess city milk ain't like what we has up here in these mountains. But help yerself! Th' spring-housen be right back th' kitchen. Ye'll find a glass on the cupboard shelf—side th' stove."

So I helped myself, and returned and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

thanked the cheerful invalid. And it so happened that I had a copy of a recent newspaper, and when I handed it to her she was delighted.

"When Sturgis be at the mill, sewin' and knittin' and readin'—that be my life," she said. "Doc Miller says I'll never walk ag'in, and I have an idee he be right. But Sturgis can't give up. That's al'ays the way with Sturgis; he's made so he can't never give up nothing he's got his heart sot on!"

It was not until our second year in our "Secluded Valley" that I came to know Sturgis. When I did, I understood why his wife, as we naturally supposed the little invalid to be, considered him "sot." His face was generally well shaven, and it held the most unrelenting expression I have ever seen on a human countenance. His features might almost have been cut from granite, and until he spoke you might fancy that even a crowbar could never pry apart his lips. It was impossible to get below his sheath of forbidding austerity and reticence, and you never could have guessed that when with the little invalid he became so different that he was not the same man. Two or three times I happened to be near the cottage at the streamside of an evening when he returned from his mill, and I heard his greeting at the open door; and once, when I left a few trout at the kitchen, I beheld Sturgis at the side of the couch, a Sturgis that was the antithesis of Sturgis at the store or on the highway.

At first, while we were looked upon as strangers, it was difficult to get anybody to talk about Sturgis and the invalid. I felt sure that a story, possibly what reporters call a "big story," lurked at the side of the couch and behind the granite face, a story that would never come from between those stern lips themselves.

At length, on the third year of our fishing the clear creek of our valley, I heard the tale of Sturgis and the bedridden little woman. It was told me one evening on the porch by our host, a low crescent moon almost touching the top of "Glade Hill," which loomed dimly far down the valley, and night-hawks occasionally uttering their weird cries above us in the clear sky. He began by saying:

"Course ye won't repeat what I tells ye—that is, in this here vall'y. There be them what don't be knowing the worst of it, and I says, better let bygones be bygones!

"Sturgis and me was raised close to one another, down the crick a piece," continued the mountaineer. "We fished together, and swum together, and went to school together. We calls Eunice his wife, but she ain't—not a reg'lar wife. She ought ter have been, though. And the fust day Eunice come ter school, the sweetest and prettiest little gal ye ever see, teacher sot her right 'longside Sturgis. And afore long we was al'ays poking fun at him 'bout little Eunice. Ye knows how boys be, and how puppy love comes sometimes when a feller ain't had his fust galluses!

"Time swung on and on, furder and furder. And sin' that fust day at school, if there was any fetchin' and carryin' fer Eunice 'twas al'ays Sturgis! When Sturgis was 'bout twenty-two or three, he and another man—I won't name him—ye've seen him, mebbe; I'll jes' call him *he*—begun courtin' Eunice. *He* was a good looker, and he had a way with him as tickled th' gals. Seemed like at a dance he al'ays got his pick. There be fellers like that, and some of 'em, like him, be made of mighty rotten timber.

"We were all expectin' it's sure a hitch atween Sturgis and Eunice. Must have been a quarrel, though folks never knew. Anyhow, all of a suddent, *he*—the rotten-timber *he*—and Eunice goes over ter Claryville and gits married—kerflop!

"They settles way out ter Downsville, and pretty soon we hears he ain't treatin' Eunice as she deserved—bein' as she's pretty and sweet and good as she kin be. Then time swings on furder, and a daughter and a son is borned, two year apart, and all the time we hears he keeps right on treatin' Eunice the way she didn't deserve and hadn't ought ter be treated. She couldn't speak to another man but he was so jealous mad that we hears he don't speak to Eunice fer days and days. Much worse things he done, but nobody sensed it till Sal, that was the gal, got 'bout 'leven and begins ter talk to her gal friends. Sometimes when he'd come home and didn't feel jes' perky, and mebbe dinner wasn't ready—and what with his jawing and she slavin' fer him, Eunice had begun ter be sickly—he'd chase the kids outen the room, and they'd hear their ma sobbin' and sobbin'. And oncet Sal tells how she runs right in, and there was him a-lickin' her ma with a strap!

"All them years Sturgis didn't say nothin' much ter nobody. Seems like when Eunice got married he froze right up and hain't never thawed out sin'—only ter Eunice. Twicet a month he al'ays managed ter have business over ter Downsville, and folks said he sometimes talked mighty harsh ter Eunice's man. But till Sal began to tell things, I don't think even Sturgis sensed how bad Eunice's man was.

"Then, 'bout the time Sal be fourteen, and it happens on a night when Sturgis was at the Downsville Hotel, and Sal said it began by his jawing Eunice 'bout Sturgis and how years don't make no difference 'bout his comin' oncet awhile ter see her, Sal runs acrost ter Jason Pembroke's housen, right opposite.

"'He chased Ma with a horse-whip!' Sal screeches. 'Ma's tumbled down the cellar stairs, and she can't git up!'

"Now Sturgis had a deal fer some tan bark t'other end th' town, and a'ter two of the wimmen neighbors gits Eunice on a sofe, and she tells lies 'bout her man, and tells how she slipped on the cellar stairs, going down fer potatoes, one of the wimmen runs out inter the street and finds Sturgis, and she knows the truth, how Eunice's man chased her with a whip. And right up she tells Sturgis.

"Eunice's man is outen in his barn, and Sturgis goes right out there, and he shets th' barn door, and he puts the bar on. And what he done to him folks never knows. But the next morning they found him with his nose broke and his face smashed pretty bad, stayin' in the barn, fer he daresn't come out, fearin' Sturgis will do more ter him. He carries them scars yit.

"Then Sturgis comes to the housen. 'Pack Eunice's trunk!' he says to the wimmen. 'Pack Sal's and the boy's. I'll hitch up. To-night I takes them over to my vall'y housen!'

"So that's how Eunice comes to live with Sturgis. There ain't never been no divorce, and her man never dared say nothin', 'cept one time at the store of a Saturday night, when he come over ter th' vall'y ter trade off a heifer. We was quite a crowd in the store that night, and Sturgis is there 'longside the stove—'twas in the fall and mighty cold. *He* makes some remark 'bout wimmen livin' with men as isn't their rightful husbands, low-like, but I guess he wants Sturgis ter hear, and Sturgis did.

"Sturgis says nothin', but he steps right over ter him, and he takes him by the collar and he yanks him outen th' door. And the fust thing we all knows Sturgis lifts him up as ef he was a kid and slings him inter th' big spring which ye've seen 'longside the store steps. Then Sturgis pushes his head down till we all thought he's drowned, and when his head comes up Sturgis pushes it down ag'in. Nobody interferes; we all wish Sturgis will drown him. Then when the head comes up ag'in Sturgis says, iron-hard like, 'Ef ye ever comes inter th' vall'y ag'in, I'll kill ye!'

"He never did come ag'in. And sin' Eunice was chased with the whip by her man down the cellar stairs, and Sturgis carried her to his housen, she ain't never walked, and Doc Miller says she never will, but Sturgis he can't give up. And all them long years—that was more'n thirty year ago—Sturgis does mos' the work of the housen, cooks the victuals, and all. Sal married a man outen on the Hudson—he's a fruit farmer and done well. He's done nice, too, by Sal. But the boy, he died of typhoid fever. And sin' Sal was married Sturgis al'ays dressed Eunice every morning, and he carries her down ter th' sofe—always treats her like she was a little gal. And he does the chores, and cooks, and everything, besides his work at the mill. Never a harsh word to Eunice, as we all knows well, and fetchin' and carryin' fer her! Jes' as he used ter in th' old school days!

"There be folks as has talked bad 'bout Sturgis and Eunice," added my host. "But fer years and years nobody's said nothin' much. And if ye asks me, I says Sturgis done jes' right. And, of course, as I says, ye won't talk about this—not up here in the vall'y!"

The following season it happened I fished alone, staying at a boarding-house some miles down the stream. One day I

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

got a man to drive me up into the wilder part of the intervale, and as we passed the house of Sturgis, I noticed the shades were down in the living-room windows.

"Come two week ago she died; she's been gittin' weaker and weaker," said my driver. "They says Sturgis hasn't shown much ter folks what he feels. Jim Carter, who was over ter th' funeral, tells how Sturgis walked behind the coffin, his face jes' the sot Sturgis face—hard as nails. But they tells me sin' Eunice died he hain't opened up his mill, and I guess he feels it putty bad!"

The stream swings around back of a little church and a bit of a burial ground, the last open place toward the head of the valley. About dusk that evening, for I wanted to fish late, I came out through the streamside willows and across a narrow meadow, as my man with the team was to meet me at the cross-roads just beyond the church sheds. It was a breathless evening in early July. The robins were twittering their evening songs, and back of me on the mountain side veery thrushes were singing their plaintive lullabies. At my side was a low stone wall which bordered the burial ground, and just beyond the wall was a mound of newly turned up yellow earth. One end was a mass of freshly cut mountain laurel, which was then in pink bloom everywhere on the mountains. And at the other end of the grave kneeled a man whom I recognized in the soft dim light as Sturgis. In the absorption of his grief he would not have seen me even if I had been beside him. His head was bent low over the grave, and he was sobbing aloud, sobbing as a child sobs.

My throat clutching me and my own tears wetting my face, I tiptoed away. But as I thought of the many years of devotion of the man kneeling at the grave of the woman he had so loved since she was a little girl, I was glad I had seen him and heard his sobs. It is good for us to realize that pure love and perfect devotion are found elsewhere than in books.

VESTED STUPIDITY IN PROPERTY AND POLITICS

BY FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

Mr. Davenport, of the Department of Political Science in Hamilton College, and now Republican Senator in the New York Legislature from the Oneida District, needs no introduction to our readers. His articles in The Outlook during recent years on political and social questions have attracted wide attention. He has in the past been closely and intimately associated both with Theodore Roosevelt and ex-Governor Hughes in liberal movements within the Republican party. He believes that if that party is to avail itself properly of its present opportunities it must be still further liberalized. As a result of some interesting talks which we have had with him on the future of the Republican party, he has at our request written the following article, growing out of his experience during the past winter in the New York Legislature.—THE EDITORS.

IF the attention of the people of the country were not at this time fixed upon the culmination of the peace parleys in Paris and upon the prolongation of certain tragic events in Europe, the American public would long ago have taken notice of the picture accidentally painted by the evidence recently offered to the Judiciary Committee of the New York Senate in the so-called traction slush-fund investigation. The testimony filled many columns of the metropolitan journals, but to the uninitiated reader it seems to have made something of the impression of an opera bouffe entitled "The Pot Calling the Kettle Black." Act I: Enter the traditional lobby-runner with the hair-raising suggestion that a fund of five hundred thousand dollars will be forthcoming to enthrone a senator in the gubernatorial chair, if the senator will free from the entanglements of his committee a bill which in good time may make possible an increased rate of fare and the relief of a great traction corporation from imminent bankruptcy. Act II: The senator at luxurious luncheon with the political chief musician who is charged with playing between courses upon the harp of hope and aspiration to beguile the representative of the people from the path of public virtue. Act III: Violent reaction of the representative of the people and investigation by eminent senatorial gentlemen in toga, revealing little about slush funds, but unconsciously sketching in the rough much about vested stupidities in property and politics.

It was all about the so-called Carson-Martin Bill, named after the Senator and Assemblyman who introduced it, each in his respective house. This bill empowered a public service commission of the State of New York to increase the rate of fare which a traction corporation might charge, even though the terms of an existing contract between a municipality and a private company had definitely established a fixed rate. The technical constitutionality of the proposed measure had the support and also the opposition of men of high intelligence and integrity. The question of the justice or sound policy of altering one term of a contract without the opportunity being given to alter other terms, perhaps burdensome to the municipality and the people, gave more concern to thoughtful legislators than the question of constitutionality.

But it is not this phase of the matter to which I am especially directing attention. What is revealed by the record of the investigation is in a sense an anti-climax to a system of pressure long exercised by public utility and other property groups upon the institutions of government at the legislative centers of our commonwealths.

The public utility especially interested in this bill was the Shonts subway system of New York City. The city of New York is a more or less hopeful and influential quasi subway partner, and some day, now near half a century off, is, please Fate, to become the sole owner. The traction situation in New York City is alleged to be precarious. As the result of greatly increased cost of operation since the war began, the contract with the city as to rate of fare is claimed to be no longer profitable. It should be profitable, both for the sake of the city as quasi partner and for the sake of fairness to the corporation. And the same principle applies to all public service companies. There ought not to be difficulty among intelligent parties in interest about laying all the cards on the table face up, and, arriving first at a fair valuation of the property, determining next what the utility must earn in order to meet its fixed charges and a reasonable return on capital invested. When so much is determined, of course a municipality should agree to a rate of service which will yield this reasonable amount, or else should be willing to absorb any deficit by taxation. A service rate so fixed should be periodically adjustable up or down, upon proper certification to the municipality and the utility by a regulatory commission that the established rate is yielding more or less than enough to bring the return agreed upon. Such a plan would not lack for public favor. A city is profoundly interested in the efficiency of public service corporations and their fair treatment. They are vital means to her comfort and welfare. The people of the country give no evidence of sympathy with the efforts of politicians to ride into office on the back of ruined utility companies. The public is not interested in any broad extensions of municipal ownership, whatever may happen in particular cases and under particular conditions. Public opinion is far too healthy in America normally to espouse Bolshevism or any considerable measure of Socialism. The private property interests and their eager political supporters have long been unnecessarily stupid in their methods of warding off what seems to them to be impending evil.

These stupid methods have their roots in a now distant past. In the earlier years these utilities were regarded as the legitimate prey of legislative "strikers," who introduced harmful bills in order to be bought off. And in what was deemed self-defense the utilities began to make legislatures a part of their sphere of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

influence, to an extent of which the public has probably not yet even dreamed. These utility corporations, traction, gas, and electric, are now hoist by their own petard. It is difficult for them to secure from political representatives of the people either fair play or just favor. The same irrevocable law of compensation which brought prohibition upon the hapless and stupid brewers and distillers is operating now upon public utilities. Slush funds and secret intrigue and official spheres of influence are now of little avail.

Hence the humor of what unfortunately seems to appear to a considerable portion of the public to be only a rather tragi-comic revelation of the old stupid and futile methods of trying to wish through a legislature a bill to help public utility corporations out of an alleged deep and dismal hole. We have in the testimony a picture of quiet meetings between representatives of the property group in interest and certain Republican leaders who do not at all represent the spirit or purpose of the party itself in State or Nation; and then the reluctant introduction of the bill at least in one house as if it were of a doubtful nature; followed by the alleged suggestion of the lobby-runner to the Senator about the slush fund, and then followed by an arrangement alleged to have been made by the Republican State Chairman for the Senator to lunch with a former Republican Governor actively employed in building up a practice at the law in the city of New York. The Senator's testimony paints a picture of the luncheon, the dangling before his vision of the delightful prospect of reaching the Governorship on the same ticket with the former Governor running for United States Senator, or at least of the legislator's attaining to the lofty heights of legal eminence and profit in the great city where the former Governor, according to the Senator's testimony, depicted himself to be reaping richly the rewards of public name and fame! And then, if the unvarnished record of the apparently undisputed portion of the testimony is to be believed, it seems that the little matter of the Carson-Martin Bill, so important to the welfare of the Shonts subway situation in New York City, was brought into the picture. Says the up-State Senator's host, as we have it in substance in the testimony: Now, Shonts would like to have you be for the bill and report it out of your Public Service Committee. It is a good bill. And I have no retainer. Later Shonts of the subway property goes on the stand and testifies that a retainer of $10,000 was paid a few days after the luncheon. And the chief counsel for Shonts testifies that the terms of the retainer had been arranged the day before the Senator and the former Governor met at luncheon. The answer of the Governor to this seems to be that the check for the retainer had not been received at the time of the luncheon, and that anyway it was a general retainer and had no particular application to the Carson-Martin Bill.

In describing the present order of politics in the New York Legislature, the testimony of the Senator furnishes these final touches:

"People don't go around Albany with a bag of money any more. The whole situation is one of subtle suggestion, and also of tying in honest legislators by outworn rules of caucus 'regularity.'"

And the Senator sardonically adds: "It is all done in a strictly up-to-date, twentieth-century fashion."

The ominous thing about this picture is the evidence the testimony seems to offer of the over-ambitious desire on the part of unwise representatives of the property group and on the part of certain short-sighted Republican leaders to play feebly and fatuously at the old stupid game, to the embarrassment of sound property right and of open and aboveboard party politics. Such a system no longer represents, if it ever did, the best thought of the capitalist group or of the genuinely wise and able party leaders.

Of quite another sort, but of the same ominous nature in its relation to the continued prestige and success of a reuniting and rejuvenating Republicanism in the country, was the attitude of blind opposition maintained at Albany, by the Republican leadership and the representatives of still another great organized property group, to the programme of sane and progressive human-welfare measures proposed by the great labor and women constituencies of the State. I have no wish or purpose to speak harshly or slightingly of either the Republican leadership or the property group opposing these bills. So far as the leadership is concerned, it seems to me to be sincerely but heedlessly callous to the social needs of the time in which we live. So far as the organized property group which strongly opposed these measures is concerned, these men are, I think, temporarily blinded by having their eyes too intensely fixed upon the light of their own affairs, and they are also misled by the vast misrepresentation fostered by their professional representatives. The method of lobbying against these human-welfare measures on the part of those who pretend to represent this great property group is worthy of description by itself. It was neither corrupt nor illegal nor strictly improper from the standpoint of the very lax rules of the modern lobby, but it was very potent in temporarily darkening counsel with misinformation, and in giving many thousands of working people and some members of the Legislature an entirely jaundiced view of the relation of measures of human welfare to rational human progress. And it had the whole-hearted support of the Republican caucus machinery in one house of the Legislature.

But the fact which struck me most forcibly in this legislative battle for these measures of human welfare was the clear attempt of certain Republican leaders and their property supporters outside to impress the public mind with the notion that these measures of liberalism, such as the living wage, health insurance, and the eight-hour day for women, were in reality measures of Bolshevism and dangerous to human welfare. The attitude of these shortsighted leaders and their powerful business supporters seemed to me precisely the attitude of the reactionaries in Europe after the Napoleonic Wars. The reactionaries of Europe after the Napoleonic Wars sought to defeat the movement toward liberty and democracy by confusing the social disorders in some parts of Europe with the struggle for liberty and democracy. And the result of the attempt to set up a false barrier against normal human progress was that liberty and democracy came in Europe only through further bloodshed and revolution.

This is what Roosevelt saw so clearly. Years ago he said:

"Certain persons call me radical. They do not realize that I am trying to save their children from a radicalism of which they have not dreamed."

If the property interest had listened to Roosevelt a decade ago and had been willing to intrust him with further power, the great war would at least have been shorter, many billions of wealth would have been saved, not to speak for the moment of human lives, and America would now be far on the way towards a thoroughly stable social order that would strengthen and not weaken the tremendous natural forces of American individual initiative.

The greatest breeder of Bolshevism and Socialism is blind Bourbonism. The doctrine of the Bolshevist and Socialist is that the power of organized capitalism can so affect and deflect the course of representative popular government that there is no hope in it. Some aid and comfort is given to this twisted philosophy by the activities of both property and politics in matters connected with legislative happenings in the State of New York.

The greatest danger from Bolshevism is not disorder. There is little danger, to my mind, from Bolshevist disorder in this country. But there is grave danger of the growth of the Bolshevist philosophy. The Bolshevist philosophy, as I understand it, maintains that men of ideas, of organization, of invention, of management, of initiative, are fit only to black the boots of the proletariat. Without the just and powerful legal and social protection of men of ideas and invention and organization and management in this country, there would soon be neither property nor welfare for the mass of the people. There would be no boots to black. It is very proper that a machine gun should be used upon leaders of Bolshevist disorder. But if the leaders of blind Bourbonism make it appear to the hundred millions of the American people that there can be no progress through the existing political and governmental organization, Bolshevism may be bred so rapidly as to render machine guns powerless against disorder.

There are other signs in the State of New York and elsewhere in the country that reaction thinks it sees its opportunity to check liberalism by an appeal to the bogey of Bolshevism. East of the Rhine

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

there is wild social chaos. In England, on the contrary, there appears to be a calm and level political sense which is wisely meeting and solving industrial issues as they arise, and seeking to ameliorate the condition and satisfy speedily the long-expressed social desires of the mass of the English people. In America there are some signs that the tragic lesson of the war has not been so well learned. It would be in the highest degree unfortunate if the leadership, or any considerable portion of it, of the Republican party, perhaps soon again to be intrusted with power in the Nation, should become at this critical juncture tainted once more with the spirit of disunity and reaction. Lack of thorough organizing financial sense and a pandering tendency seem to stamp the Democratic party as more and more likely to become the party of a radical liberalism in America. What the Republican party ought to be is the trusted channel of a conservative liberalism, guided by men who have justly earned the support of the mass of the people, and who at the same time inspire the confidence of men of conservative management and power. Modern America on this side of the great war has no place for a party of reaction. And it will not have a dominant party of radicalism unless the natural party of conservative liberalism should seem to drift toward reaction.

Men of property, men of management and business initiative, need the just protection of a party of conservative liberalism. Such men ought to be the last to allow such a party to be besmirched in public esteem by stupid and stealthy methods of lobbying and intrigue. The only safety is in admitting the undisputed facts, and in sitting down in the open with all the parties in interest to work out the perplexing and difficult problem of industrial relations which have become in the modern world the core of the whole solution of good government and social order.

No more is it safe to seek to dam the stream of human betterment in America. It can be done, but the dam will not hold for more than a decade. The individualistic development of the older generation need not be lost, but may be reinforced and strengthened by certain of the simpler social processes which will safeguard American initative under the changed industrial conditions of the new generation. To attempt to foreclose debate upon measures of liberalism by the cry of Bolshevism is evidence of an enfeebled party intellect which invites early disaster.

The Republican party can win permanently its old place in the confidence of America only by the power of the Roosevelt tradition. And the Roosevelt tradition was not simply straight Americanism, so called. It was above everything else a belief in the progressive amelioration of the inequalities and injustices which under modern economic and social conditions increasingly rankle in the hearts of the mass of the people. And it included naturally the protection of the property interests and of the men of ideas and business genius and initiative by the simple process of insisting that these interests and these men act openly and wholeheartedly in the spirit of public service. It is only by the power of the Roosevelt tradition that the American people can permanently prosper and the Republican party permanently triumph.

This article will be followed in a subsequent number by another paper by Senator Davenport entitled "Impressions of a Modern Legislature"

WHAT THE BOLSHEVISTS HAVE DONE TO RUSSIA

BY ALESSANDRO H. CARASSO, PH.D.

In an article published in The Outlook for May 28, 1919, Dr. Carasso, who is an American citizen, and who was released from prison by the Bolsheviki after paying a ransom, described some of his personal experiences in Russia. He arrived in Russia in 1910, and was a witness of some of the effects of the terrorism of the old reactionary régime under the Czar, and now has just come from Russia after witnessing the still more terrible effects of the régime of the Bolshevists. However opinions may differ as to what ought to be done about Russia, there can be no doubt about such facts as come from this credible witness.—THE EDITORS.

DURING the first year of the war, when America was still protecting German interests in Russia, it befell me as courier to visit Germany. These were the days of conquest, entire provinces of Poland, Belgium, and France with their enormous resources having quickly come into German possession. Nevertheless, all was not aglow in political circles. In response to my inquiry came the constant reply: "The whole world is against us.... Now if the revolt should break in Russia ... then our victory would be assured. With degenerate France and 'watery' England we can reckon at will." America was not seriously considered then—it was merely a "paper hero."

When the February Revolution suddenly broke forth in Russia as of its own accord, when the reins of rule passed into the hands of such loyal and devoted sons as Milyukoff, Count Lvoff, Guchkoff, Shingáref, and when the rhetorical phrases of Kerensky were reaching far beyond the Russian borders, Germany was startled momentarily into awe, confusion, and terror. The early days of this great and wonderful bloodless Revolution presaged a genuine republic, such as the United States, conceivably, of whose power Germany was now gradually becoming convinced. Imagine a republic of two hundred million souls! In all of Germany's rosy dreams she never pictured such a nightmare. But this fright was short; the first decree of Kerensky, absolving the ten-million army of respect to officers and discipline, was sufficient to revive the German hope immediately. The enemy became more active than ever. Thousands of agents with car-loads of gold poured across the undefended Russian borders—and the carousal began. With their assistance, the habit of fraternizing was restored between Russian and Teuton soldiers. This fraternizing among the "international proletariat" was preached by thousands of Russian revolutionists, whose General Headquarters was in the gorgeous palace of the dancer Kshesynskaia. Machine guns and cannon looked with a friendly eye from every door and window. The gory Bolshevist pennant, blazoned with flaring inscriptions of pure German gold, flaunted proudly over the old city of Peter the Great. With the aid of these adventurers, literally showered with gold, Germany succeeded in accomplishing what the Imperial armies could never do, namely, to bring about the collapse of a formidable nation of two hundred millions!

Thus was laid the foundation of the bloody Bolshevist army.

SOVIETS

In Petrograd, Moscow, Kiev, and other big cities councils — or soviets — were formed by these new rulers of all Russia. These councils were assemblies, or parliaments, comprised of delegates supposedly chosen by soldiers, workingmen, and peasants to represent them. These delegates were sent from the smaller localities to act in a higher center, and so on.

The peasants were very conscientious in their election of representatives. They chose spokesmen of undoubted character, as a rule, to champion the needs of the rural electorate with honest vigor. But such spokesmen no sooner arrived at the higher center than they were submitted to scrutiny by the presiding officer of the soviet with a view of ascertaining their sympathies toward Bolshevism. Woe betide them if the examination indicated a lack of sympathy, for the lot of the so-called counter-revolutionist, or "enemy of the people," is unenviable.

The councils were in this manner stuffed to the brim with honest-to-goodness Bolsheviks whose personal interest gained in precedence during their "legislation," which was ostensibly intended to promote the welfare of the populace.

Lenine's first decree compelled all Russian landowners to surrender their posses-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sions to the rightful rulers of the soil—the peasants.

When this transfer of land rights had been consummated, the peasants, naturally, awaited the bestowal of these lands upon them by the soviets. Had not this property been confiscated in their name? Indeed yes; but, in spite of this fact, the soviets did not revert these lands to the peasants gratis.

For an exorbitant price that almost doubled that asked for by the former landholders the soviets offered this confiscated property to the peasants—poor deluded "rightful rulers of the soil!" Thus arose the first clash between the peasants and their soviet "representatives."

The peasant now realized that he had been swindled, and began to protest. But of what avail was the plaint of a common boor against an array of bayonets?

The moujik was forced to acquiesce meekly in this fiasco, for he was in dire need of soil, in need of bread. True, not all of the bread he produced belonged to him. For while he could toil from sunrise to sunset on his soil, its growth belonged to the communistic soviet. The laboring food-grower could consume only his one pound of bread per diem; the distribution of the rest was in the hands of the soviet agent. This procedure proved to be indigestible for the rustic understanding.

The difficulties of crop-raising in the recent season have been enormous. In addition to the extortionate cost of land, the peasant found himself confronted with the lack of tools. Russia had failed in the last few years to promote the agricultural implement industry; import has been impossible; and the peasant resorted perforce to primitive methods. I know cases where farmers actually fashioned plowshares from wood and saplings. Since oxen and horses had been confiscated, it was only natural to span wife and daughter in the yoke (the son was probably killed in the war). The minor implements were so rare that fifteen-copeck (7½ cents) reaping-hooks were sold for 20–25 rubles, scythes for 75–125 rubles, each, and purchase of these was possible only under duress.

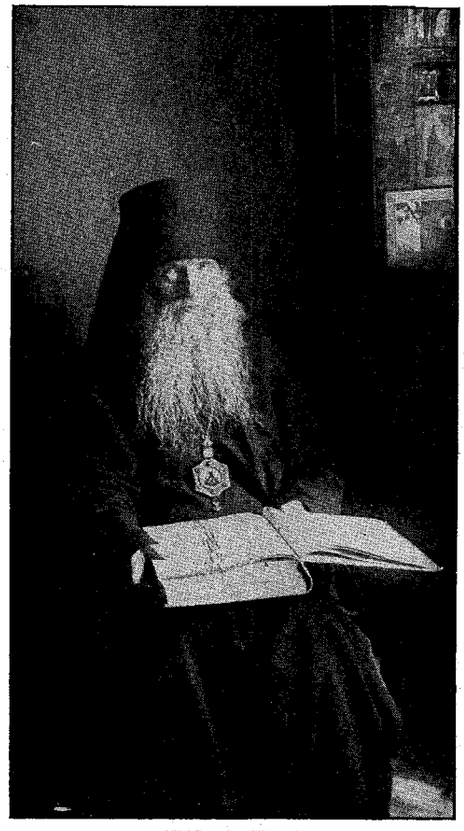
The proverbial patience of the moujik was consequently strained to the bursting point—and finally it burst! Then ensued a bitter life-and-death struggle between peasant and soviet.

The Russian people have from time immemorial been accustomed to seek succor beneath the benevolent shadow of the Church. The clergy, mostly descended from rustic ancestry, now extended comfort to their suffering parishes and counseled them to evade these unjust "laws" of the soviets, to conceal their produce under ground, in the roof-thatching, etc. Soon the soviets became aware of this union between Church and peasant, and a terrible oppression of the priests resulted.

In the province of Caluga, where my estate was located, a tragic episode occurred. The peasants, indignant at the exploitation of the soviet, organized an armed force, under the leadership of some abbots whose monastery was the rendezvous for defense. The local soviet, apprised of this "uprising," sent a band of several hundred armed Bolsheviks to overwhelm the monastery, but the attempt was unsuccessful. A hurry call for aid was sent to Moscow, one hundred miles away, and immediately the higher soviet furnished an expedition of an entire regiment of Lettish mercenaries, accompanied by four armored cars and supply trains. These attacked the monastery at midnight, and before noon of the next day reduced the monastery, village, and entire surroundings to a heap of ashes. The few remaining monks were hung upon a few remaining door-posts. Scarcely anything was left undestroyed—even the produce for which this struggle was fought. For what use was bread when disobedience to Bolshevism was in question?

After this victory of Peremishl, as the village was called, a reign of terror was instituted against Church and clergy over the land.

The first victim was the kindly liberal sage Bishop Theophane, of the Caluga Province. This pious theologian, whose



BISHOP THEOPHANE

A liberal Russian prelate whose bishopric was violated and whose property (both personal and ecclesiastical) was confiscated by the Bolsheviki, and who is believed to have been murdered. The inscription on the photograph is: July 21 (Aug. 3), 1918. To my devoted Alexander Pavlovitch Carasso, a remembrance of Theophane, Bishop of Caluga and Borovsk

radical writings are renowned beyond the boundaries of his land, came from a noble lineage and was endowed with a great measure of academic and juridical learning. Being of a profoundly liberal temperament, he was *persona non grata* in the Czar's régime. Prior to the February revolution he had been ordered before the court on a charge of defending a deacon who in drunkenness committed an act of *lèse-majesté*—having called the Czar a dunce-head. It was said that the Bishop claimed that his deacon had spoken in drunkenness what many thought in sobriety.

Such a figure of outspoken liberal tendencies was a victim of Lenine-Trotsky oppression. In the midst of night agents broke into the bishopric to search the possessions of the sleeping Churchman to drag him to the soviet. His horses and carriage were confiscated, his cow sequestered. The old man was a vegetarian—yet they left him not even the least nourishing edible. The soviet made his life impossible. Before I left Russia I heard a report that he had been mysteriously murdered.

Bishop Theophane is only one of Russia's clerical martyrs. Brutally have the sons of the Church been massacred and the monasteries despoiled. The treasures of ages have been shamefully torn from sacred relics and shared as booty by Bolshevic pilferers. Holy places have been transformed into stenching barracks; learned, dignified theologians have been thrust by means of blows and threats into the uniform of soviet soldiers. And the righteousness of Christ has departed from Russia—forever? That is for the world to answer.

Who comprise the soviets, the actual rulers of the country? Mostly illiterate persons, unable to sign their names, and of high criminal pedigree. Their life creed was learned in prison and their training in the ways of robbery and murder.

When that great political charlatan Kerensky bethought himself to open the jails, a great many criminals were released who were clever enough to ally themselves with the Socialist party. They were received with open arms. The impress of their chains on ankle and wrist were marks of honor.

But during the first Provisional Government, at the head of which stood such idealists as those of the Prince Lvoff Cabinet, these criminals had little opportunity to share in the government.

Only after October 21, 1917, when Lenine and Trotsky usurped power, these ex-murderers obtained their first chance to assert themselves. From the street-corner meetings of the Bolsheviki these ruffians learned to prate from Karl Marx. The reign of terror began with the imprisonment of the capitalists first, and then of any one else suspected of having property. Every house and club was raided. Twice was my purse the victim of socialization.

I remember one midnight raid upon our club. The doors were burst open. "In the name of the Revolution!" entered a host of Red Guards. They were specialists in their craft. They left no

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

an article of value on the premises. They knew all the hiding-places.

This all occurs under the guise of authority. Factories, homes, shops, are daily confiscated—or "socialized"—under these self-same mandates.

In the midday a commissar enters your office and tells you that your office is to be surrendered to the Government. You do not protest, for if you do you are condemned as a counter-revolutionist. Until the last autumn the commissars were not so harsh in the case of your dwelling. They merely confiscated your rentals and luxuries, but allowed you to occupy your premises and pay rent to the soviet for your own property. But for the last few months, since they started their system of "equal distribution," you are not allowed to hold a room for yourself, but you are forced to quarter together with Red Guard families or homeless tramps. But if the Government needs your premises for their purposes you must vacate within twenty-four hours.

"Enough for the rich, now let the poor be supreme," is the new watchword.

Zinovieff, the Governor of Petrograd, originated the beautiful idea of a Week of the Poor, a "Nedilia Biednoty," consisting of hundreds of robber bands which daily search all residences equipped with commissars' mandates, in order to take away what they can. If one has a new and old overcoat, one is left the old overcoat. If one has two pairs of old and three pairs of new underwear, one is left two pairs of old underwear. If one has two blankets, the better one is taken.

What such robbery means to the poor Russians can be understood from the following price scale:

	Rubles.
Shoes, per pair	300–600
Overcoat	1,000–2,500
Suit	1,500–2,500
Socks, per pair	15–60
Blankets	200–1,000

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Things are going very badly with professional people in Russia. The plight of the public school teachers is sad indeed, and the situation in regard to the schools is very curious. I know a great deal about this at first hand because three of my wife's sisters are teachers and I have friends who are teachers—some of the teachers who were killed on the day when the Constituent Assembly was called were women whom I knew. On that morning some teachers went out on the Petrograd streets with banners applauding the Constituent Assembly, and they were shot at from the roofs and forty were killed.

The schools are suffering because they have no paper, no ink, none of the materials needed—most of all, no books. The lack of books is due to more than one cause. When the Bolsheviki started to change everything, they decided that they would change the Russian alphabet and grammar and make them easier. So they first took away three of the thirty-six characters in the alphabet. Two of those were useless enough, but the elimination of the third one, the "i," causes a good deal of confusion. Then they made "simplifications" in the grammar and spelling, and they made a rule that no one should publish books written according to the old ways. But they couldn't get books printed the new way. All the teachers had was a sheet of paper with the new Bolshevist grammar and spelling rules; so everything was at a standstill.

They decreed that all teachers should have a two months' course in learning the new rules; but then the teachers said, "What about the children? Shall we require them to use the new methods when we haven't any books?" Then it was decided that for the first year the children might use the old grammar and spelling while they were trying to learn the new, so now things are every which way, as you can imagine. Otherwise I think the schools would probably be better than they were under the Czar. The public schools were very poor then.

The real plight of the teachers, however, is not concerned with books, but with food. A public school teacher gets a salary of five hundred rubles ($40–$50) a month and belongs to the second category in the population. She works from nine in the morning until three to five in the afternoon, and she can't live on a quarter of a pound of bread and perhaps a few potatoes. If a teacher is to be sufficiently fed to go on with her work, she must have more food, and it will cost her on an average about fifty-five rubles a day. Many of these young women, too, are trying to support their mothers or other relatives. I know one very lovely young teacher, a member of a family to which Lermontov, the poet, belonged, who is trying to keep herself, her old mother, and a sick sister alive on five hundred rubles a month. In the school where she is there were one hundred and ten teachers last year; now there are sixty. And I think most of those who are gone literally starved to death; the rest went on the streets.

A touch of irony in the teacher's situation lies in the fact that the Bolsheviki do try to keep the school-children well fed, and that the teachers, who are often literally starving themselves, must dole out food to the children each day!

UNIVERSITIES AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

If the conditions in Russian elementary and secondary schools are peculiar, those of the universities and technical institutions are even stranger. In the first place, most of the colleges and higher technical schools are closed. The two surviving institutions in Petrograd and Moscow are merely half functioning and have become—I know not what.

It must not be forgotten that in former years the Russian schools of higher learning were of premier rank. It was more difficult for one to enter a Russian university or technical school than presumably for a Bolshevik to gain access to the heavenly kingdom. The privilege of university study was possessed only by certain classes, and this only after a certain degree of maturity had been attained as the result of an eight-year course in the "gymnasium," or high school. Eligible entrants were ordinarily Russian in a restricted sense; as the Jews, for instance, could qualify for entrance only if gold medal winners in the aforementioned courses, and the number of even these medalists was restricted to one or two per cent. Thus was the sanctum sanctorum, the Russian university, almost impregnable. Indeed, during the last few years before the war, when Casso was Minister of Education, Jews were entirely prohibited from the benefits of higher learning. But credit must indeed be given to the Russian university; its students were the most truly cultured in the world.

When Czardom tottered and its Ministers were placed behind the bars of the Peter and Paul Fortress, the new Provisional Government made its natural step; it put aside all barriers and opened the universities to all qualified candidates, Christians or dissenters. Of course the ten existing Russian universities were immediately crowded to the point of congestion and it was found necessary to found new universities in different parts of the vast country. The masses, hungry for knowledge, enjoyed their full.

The Bolsheviks, usurping power, found this condition not sufficiently to their liking. They desired to "proletariatize" the Russian school of higher learning. Lunatcharsky, the Soviet Minister of Education, decreed that the eight-year curriculum of the secondary school be annulled. Examinations, requirements, etc., were all nil. Even academic credit for examinations previously passed was robbed of recognition. The new class of "students," often unable to write or read a line fairly accurately, was given the same rights as were accorded the really educated student of former days. The Russian world of scholarship, as of politics, became quickly infested with released jailbirds and deserters anxious to exchange their gray prison caps for blue students' hats. In a short time the genuine student found himself in an embarrassed position, for the newcomer abused him as one of lofty noble caste, and the former was even forced to abandon the walks of his beloved Alma Mater, whose shelter he had won only after arduous trials.

The professors at first protested, but Lenine replied to them curtly; if they would desert their chairs, they would be classed as sabotagers, in which event their salaries and food tickets would be withheld. If, however, the professors would yield to Lenine's programme, they would be placed in the "first category" and their salaries made the highest in the land.

What could the poor pedants do? Naturally, they yielded.

Imagine now the conditions existent in the revered Russian university.

HUNGER-MIGRATION

When bread became so scarce in the central provinces that even the peasants

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

could not obtain it at any price, however exorbitant, the eyes of the masses turned to the Ukraine and Siberia for relief.

These fertile provinces had always fed central Russia in time of need. But since Kerensky's régime these had been declared "independent sovereignties." Access to them has become impossible. The All-Russian railway system has collapsed. Passenger service is nil save for Delegates—trains of two or three first-class carriages reserved for Bolshevik "representatives." Often cattle trains can be seen containing confiscated horses, cows, etc. And in this last mode of conveyance the peasants have managed their long journey to the distant fertile provinces in quest of bread.

The travel to the Ukraine, say from Moscow, normally eighteen to twenty hours in duration, now occupies five or six weeks. But when one has enough courage, patience, and money one can overcome this obstacle. Partly by cattle train, partly by wagon, mostly on foot, one can ultimately scrape one's way to the outer provinces of plenty, to the God-blessed Ukraine, where bread and potatoes are plentiful and where they can be sold by the peasant owner to whomever and for whatever he pleases.

Lenine's agents gradually detected this secret hunger migration. Warning was immediately sent broadcast that returning "passengers" found in cattle trains with contraband food in possession would have it confiscated. A vigilant border inspection ensued. Peasants driven beyond the border for bread and anxious to return to their hungry families on the precious soviet-sold soil met these Bolshevik guards with vehement opposition. The feud waxed in terror. Armed caravansaries of peasants, several hundred strong, set out in armed defiance. Finally a vast avalanche of bread slaughter swept over Russia, until the communistic authorities saw the futility of it all and compromised by allowing a bi-weekly passage to every citizen supplied with about forty pounds of wheat. The bread feuds somewhat abated.

But worse calamity has arisen. The agricultural populations of Siberia and the Ukraine had formerly been greatly dependent on the factories of central Russia for clothing and shoes. Now this supply of manufactured commodities had ceased. Meanwhile their own supply of food was being depleted by the Germans, their new protectors. So they began voicing a genuine demand for these manufactured articles, finally decreeing that no foodstuffs were to be allowed into central Russia unless accompanied with an exchange of linen, leather, etc. But where could the poor Russian peasants obtain these finished commodities? Whatever was in sight had already been confiscated by the Bolsheviks.

Helpless, defrauded peasants, deluded "beneficiaries" of the Revolution, ground like their own chaff between the millstones of the gods! Is it any wonder they start to cry out in despair for their Czar of old, who, though a despot, protected them from robbery and murder?

THE PLIGHT OF ARISTOCRACY

Before the markets in the big cities were closed (they were closed in November) the sight was common of an aristocratic lady, vestments in hand, abused by a rough soldier for demanding a high price for her wares. Since November 1 such scenes have deteriorated to worse.

As is well known, most of the aristocracy in Russia were in the military service. The first assault of the Bolsheviki was on the "military caste."

The plight of the dependents of this class, bereft of defenders and fortune, is beyond conception. They cannot even sell papers. Suicides have been common; hunger deaths even more common. Some have gone upon the streets. Often can be seen the frail, refined figure of a former noblewoman wending her way along the Nevsky Prospekt in the midst of rain and cold in the pursuit of bread for her children.

I was accosted by one such figure and recalled the voice; it was the well-known baroness whose hospitable Fridays were long ago known all over Russia; indeed, she was a close friend of the Imperial household, and her husband died among the first days of the war on the battlefield with Archduke Oleg Konstantinovitch. She saw that I recognized her, and the moment was painful.

Folk-kitchens have replaced the restaurants. The private purchase of food is forbidden, and citizens are compelled to resort to the public bread line, often waiting for hours with their meal tickets for their day ration.

The public kitchen affords a dish of hot water and dirty cabbage, sometimes potato or strong-smelling fish, for three rubles fifty copecks. It is indeed a pleasure to enjoy this after waiting in line through zero weather for five or six hours in company with thieves and beggars. But to have the privilege of eating in these kitchens one must belong to the first two categories.

WHAT IS THE WORLD'S TASK WITH REGARD TO BOLSHEVISM?

Ought the world to interfere in Russian interior affairs? It ought not—but it must! The Russian tragedy is international. And the intervention must come immediately, for every moment's delay adds to the enemy's strength, to his security and brutality.

It is most dangerous when the enemy begins to believe in his own strength, and it must not be forgotten that the Bolsheviki have gathered most wonderfully in the past few months an army of a million, an army which is young, powerful, and enthusiastic. These are fanatics, who have no concern for their lives, regarding death merely a sacrifice for the sake of humanity. From this terrible, brutal, and impractical Bolshevism they have derived a new religion, "a creed for the International Proletariate."

We know how harmful is such religious belief. But the half-developed workingman has more faith than knowledge; and in this lies the greatest danger, for faith and fanaticism go hand in hand. In short, Bolshevism is a religious sect, with a God called *Ruin*.

Like all sectarian movements, Bolshevism is quite infectious. With gigantic steps it is striding the world. To-day there is no country but shelters a nest of this sickly sect. And this is after only one year of its existence in the far north.

I am astonished at the world's indifference to this danger. We hear that what is happening in Russia will never happen here. This naïve self-assurance is absurd. Why only Russia? Why only Germany? Austria? And the newly revolting Hungary? What mean the frequent labor strikes in England and France? Those outbreaks—how I know them! All three revolutions which I witnessed began with the same symptoms.

What now is the duty of the world? The first step is to send a big reserve of food, clothing, and other supplies to those in Russia who are fighting Bolshevism. Another step is to allow volunteers to be enlisted from the soldiers and citizens of the free countries of the world to go, not to fight Russia, but Bolshevism. Another step which I wish it were possible to persuade the Allied nations to take would be to send a mighty army under their own flags to aid the Russian armies that are fighting against Germany's agents and adventurers, the Bolshevists; but if this step cannot be taken now, the other steps can be and ought to be taken. The purpose must be absolutely altruistic, for in this altruism lies the hope of the world.

The next step necessary is to start a world-wide movement against Bolshevism. An international bureau of talented, convinced, and competent anti-Bolshevik missionaries must be established in order to preach the gospel in factory, on battlefield, on ship, in church. Naturally, we must also start a special press to spread a wide, popular propaganda in all languages to enlighten the international proletariat on the Bolshevist danger to itself; start a propaganda against propaganda.

Russia was a sufficient experiment. The tens of thousands of idle, starving workers speak for themselves. The demoralization brought by the Bolsheviki into Russian industry will be transmitted into other lands rash enough to try this dangerous experiment too. You must remember that neither Peace Treaty nor League of Nations is possible while this perilous weapon of madmen threatens the world.

Last spring there was a moment when 50,000 to 60,000 men could have brought an end to Bolshevism. Unfortunately, the Allies did not profit by this opportunity. Now, as I have implied, we need an army—an army of at least half a million. And you must not forget that this is the last chance. After another year no power on earth will be able to conquer this venomous beast.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PRAYERS

BY FLORA SHUFELT RIVOLA

I used to try to bring God close
With words that I called prayers.
Now words are like the tattered clothes
A broken body wears:

For you are never far now, God,
And words are useless things
To a spirit that has learned at last
That it has wings.

Now prayer is just a harmony
Of bud and glow and breath,
With never fear's least tremor
At thought of death.

Only, sometimes, so human I,
Fear will come creeping in
For one I love—then I grow old
Again: God, is it sin

That I forget your nearness so?
And I reach out and try
To wrap me in the broken words
I thought I had laid by.

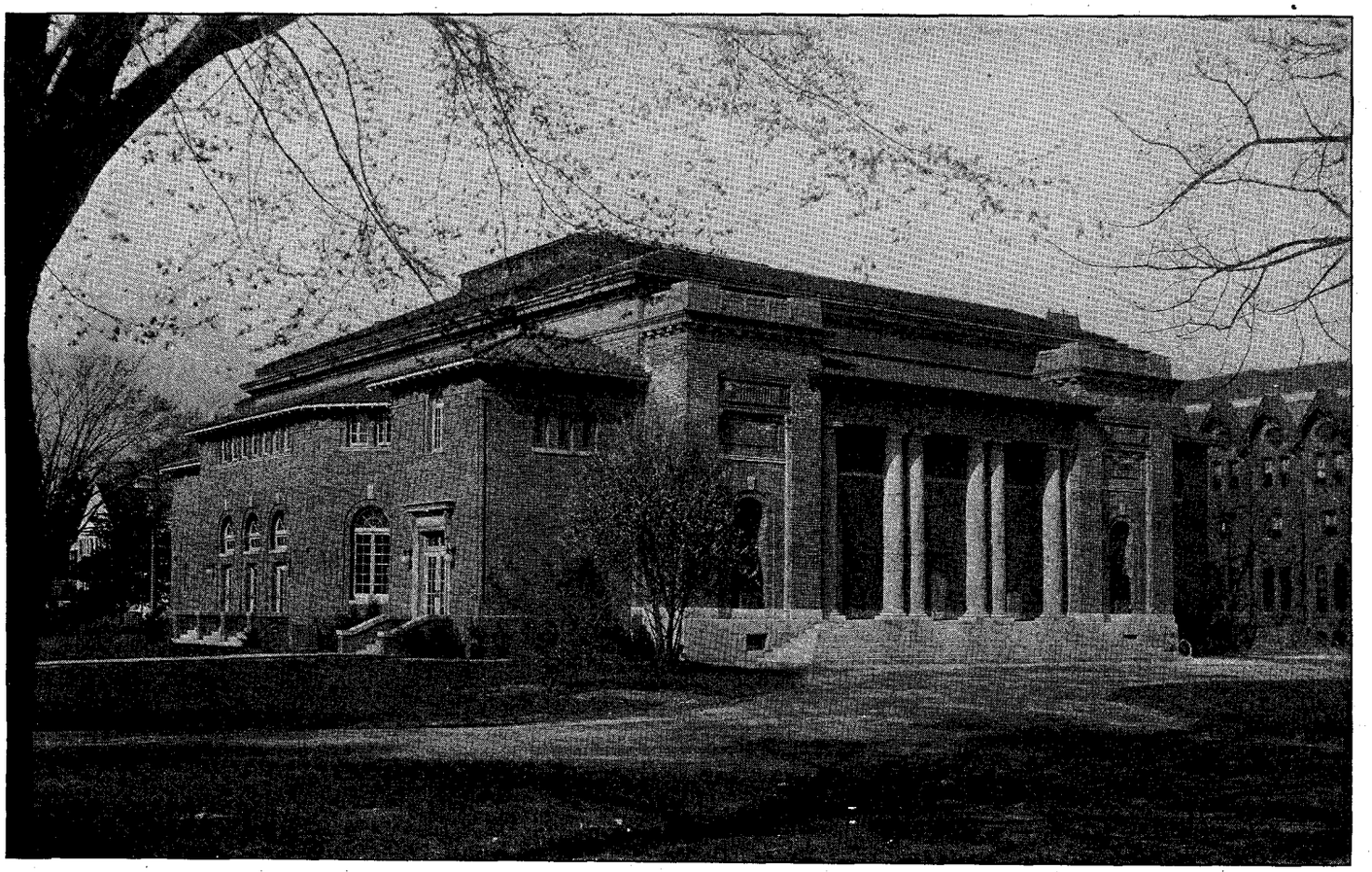
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HAMPTON'S FIFTY YEARS

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE fiftieth anniversary of Hampton Institute, in Virginia (the pioneer industrial training school for the Negro and Indian races), celebrated on May 1 and 2, extended in influence far beyond the confines of the school, accentuating the necessity for good will and co-operation between all the races of mankind at this time when human relations throughout the world must be put to the ultimate test of friendship between—not master and slave any longer in name, but employer and employee. For, as one of the speakers said in extolling Hampton's type of industrial education, "any work into which a man can put his own heart and mind and say, 'This work is mine—the expression of my energy and my will'—that work is the work of a free man and not of an industrial slave."

Hampton to-day is a fully equipped industrial village, as well as a training school for teachers; and as the anniversary visitors—who had come from all over the South and by special train from the North—wandered among the fine buildings and over the well-kept grounds it was hard to realize how dark had seemed the future of the penniless and pitiful freedmen gathered here a half-century ago, when Armstrong, almost alone in his educational campaign, challenged the incredulous with his faith in the possibilities of the Negro race. Hampton has grown beyond even its founder's dream, for, like a powerful wireless station, it now sends its message to every part of the world.

Armstrong's Great Idea, the training of selected youth as teachers and leaders of their own people, founded on the conception of racial *self-help* and on the dignity and worth of work, has flashed its promise of progress to all so-called backward races. And the white world is just catching up with Armstrong, whose ringing motto, "Labor for the sake of character," is peculiarly applicable to present-day conditions. The war has indeed defined the trend of modern thought as a denial of those extremes in human relations which allow one group to lead lives of leisure without work while another group is forced to know only work with-



THE ROBERT C. OGDEN AUDITORIUM, HAMPTON INSTITUTE, HAMPTON, VIRGINIA
Will accommodate about 2,500; cost about $200,000. Ludlow and Peabody, of New York City, architects

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

out leisure. The Rev. Dr. Ashby Jones, of Atlanta, Georgia, who spoke at the anniversary exercises, emphasized just this point of Hampton's service to the country at large (one of the many indirect fruits of Armstrong's genius): so had Armstrong's influence helped to dignify labor that Southern white men had come to feel no loss of social prestige in wearing overalls by day and evening clothes at night. "And," continued the speaker, "I will go so far as to say that the time is coming when no man will be considered to have the right to wear evening clothes at night who has not—metaphorically, at least—worn overalls by day."

Armstrong's practical application of

THE FIVE GRADUATES OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE'S FIRST CLASS—THAT OF 1871. ALL WERE PRESENT AT THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL

"labor for the sake of character" has not only founded the principle for the sound advance of the Negro and Indian races in this country, but has served as a guide or comparison station for educational enterprises in India, in Africa, and in the Far East. Also it is safe to say that within the last fifty years the example of Armstrong's success has had much to do with an approximation to some ideal of "education for life" and the introduction of vocational training in the schools for white Americans. And perhaps one of the most significant tributes paid to Hampton on its semi-centennial was the enthusiasm of a Russian visitor, who exclaimed: "Here at Hampton I find the answer to the problem of Russia's uneducated millions and her vast peasant population. America could help Russia immeasurably by inviting a group of Russian educators to stay at Hampton and study Hampton's methods of correlation in academic, moral, and industrial training. Here is something definitely constructive in principle that should find wide application throughout my country."

For the widening of its influence throughout the country and across the seas Hampton has to thank Armstrong's successor, the late Hollis Burke Frissell, whose place as head of the school was filled at this anniversary by the new Principal, the Rev. James B. Gregg.

The most important event of the first day of the anniversary was the dedication of the school's beautiful new auditorium, Ogden Hall, erected in memory of Robert Curtis Ogden, the lifelong friend of Armstrong and of education, of whom Mr. George Foster Peabody (the senior trustee of Hampton), who made the presentation of the hall, declared, "It is probably true that no one man has done so much personal work in bringing about an interweaving of minds and an intermingling of hearts of men and women of the North and men and women of the South as this true believer in all men, who had faith in the real unification of his country and in the sure result of patience in well-doing." Those spiritual values at Hampton that have helped to mold thousands of lives owe much to Robert Curtis Ogden, for many years Chairman of Hampton's Board of Trustees, who through his formation of the conferences for education in the South and his work as Chairman of the General Education Board was one of the most constructive forces for the education of both whites and blacks throughout the South. His character and his career were the subjects of addresses by the Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, of New York; Chancellor Kirkland, of Vanderbilt University; Mr. Isaac Fisher, of Fiske University; and Dr. Francis G. Peabody, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The next day Dr. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee (himself a Hampton graduate), and ex-President Taft, the present Chairman of Hampton's Board of Trustees, dwelt upon the necessity at this time of reconstruction in race relations throughout the world for an increase of interracial good will in America. The hall was packed with white people and black, and it was hopefully significant that Dr. Moton's plea for justice and an equality of opportunity for the Negro, who had proved both his loyalty and his ability in France, met with prolonged applause.

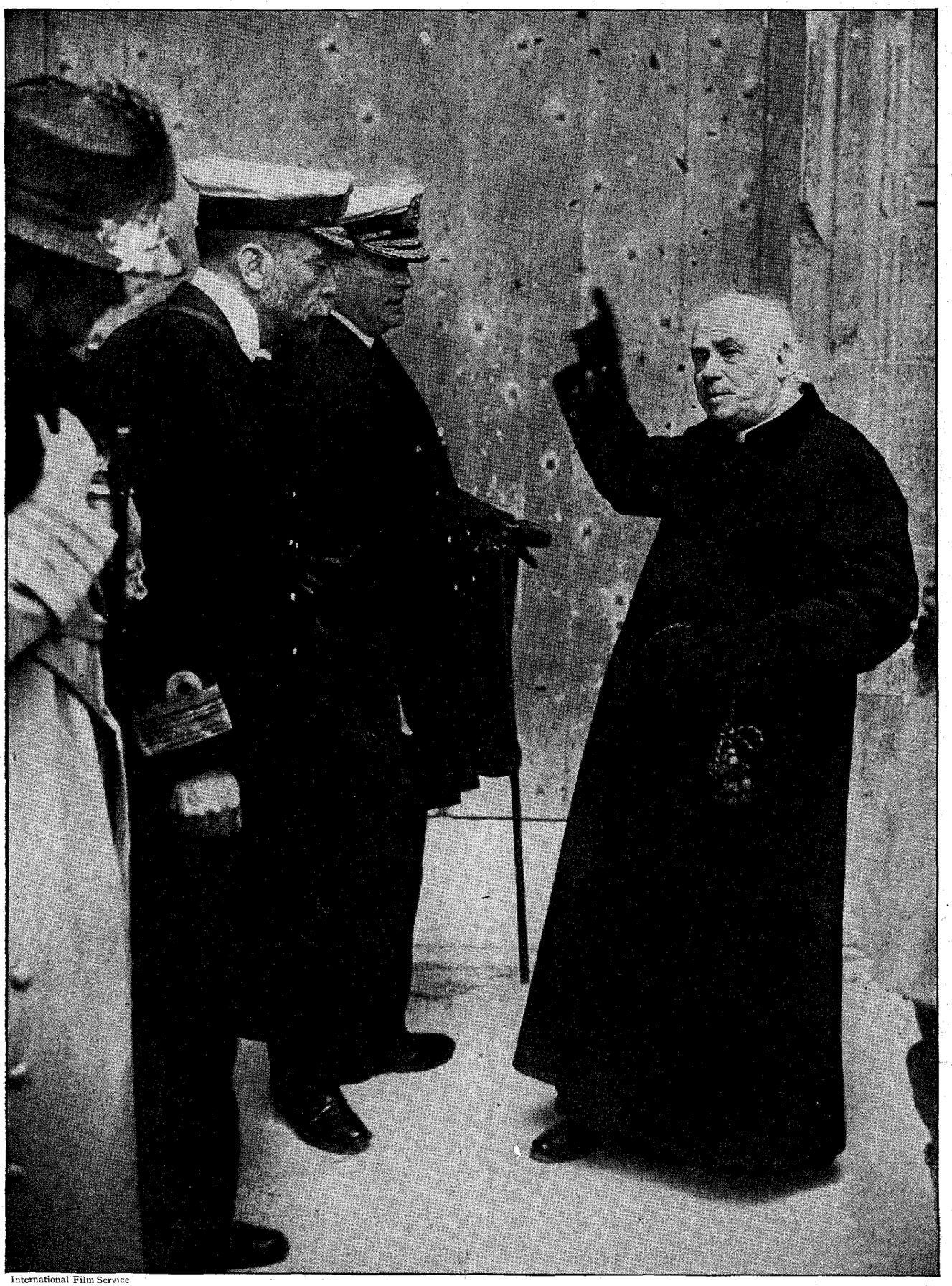
An address of great power was made by the Rev. Dr. Ashby Jones, who emphasized Hampton's encouragement of racial self-respect and the recognition of the talents of the Negro. Coming as it did after the stirring singing of Negro spirituals (the Negro's great offering to the music of this land), Dr. Jones's plea that the Negro in America develop his own gifts and consider himself a prologue to that racial speech which Africa's silent millions have yet to utter to mankind—this plea that the very name "Negro" be handed down as a blessing and a pride and not as a curse, seemed but to put in words what the eloquent and poignantly beautiful Negro songs had already spoken. Not to imitate the white man merely, but to *express himself*, and thereby to enrich through his own self-expression the civilization of the world—this was the climax of Dr. Jones's exhortation of his Negro hearers. It was an exhortation that could well be made at this time to all races who are seeking a self-determination not political merely, but emphatically spiritual as well. And it threw into even greater prominence the forceful speech of one of Hampton's graduates of this year, an African who had come to Hampton straight from the Dark Continent, and who told of the condition of his people while pleading for the future of his country. The sounding of this new note of hope for Africa and the emphasis of the mission of the Negro in America as the prophet of the potentialities of his brothers on the Dark Continent—this welding of the solidarity of the black race in a long chain of development seemed to offer to Hampton's next fifty years an even deeper responsibility and loftier promise. This promise found a fitting symbol in Kamba Simango, whose patient and determined quest of an education had led him to walk two hundred miles through the jungle to a mission station, whose past had been a primitive pagan kraal, but whose future was to be that dedicated service to his race which in him becomes an international incorporation of Armstrong's Great Idea.

For us in America the value of the Negro's cultural contribution was abundantly proved by a performance in Ogden Hall of a Negro play which closed the anniversary exercises. In characterization, dramatic values, and a subtle interweaving of humor and pathos these amateur black actors approached real art and clearly revealed the great talent of the Negro race in oratory, drama, and music. "We saw these same people," said a visitor, "demonstrating on the farm this morning the virtues of some improved incubators. They put the same enthusiasm into that demonstration that they have into their acting and singing to-night. To infuse industry with the quality of self-expression that inspires art, and to be able to turn from industry to art for recreation, is to have learned truly how to live.

Hampton, Virginia. NATALIE CURTIS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED

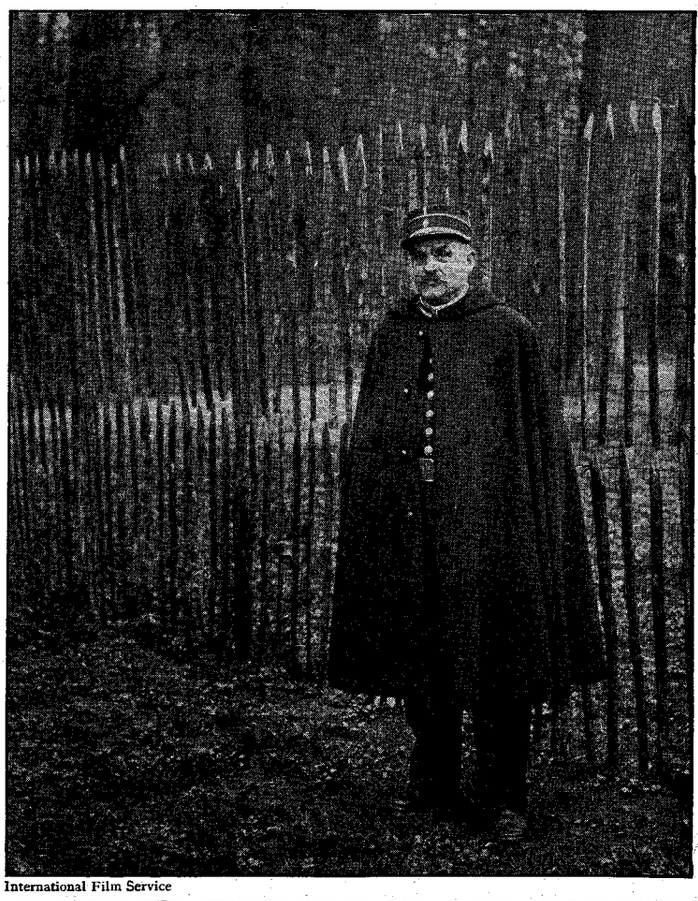


International Film Service

CARDINAL LUÇON, OF RHEIMS, AMID THE RUINS OF HIS CATHEDRAL, TELLING ENGLISH OFFICERS THAT IT WAS NOT A MILITARY BASE

The wonderful Cathedral at Rheims was bombarded by the Huns with the excuse that it was being used for observation purposes. The picture shows Cardinal Luçon solemnly avowing to Admiral Leveson, of the British Navy, and his companions that this assertion was false

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



International Film Service

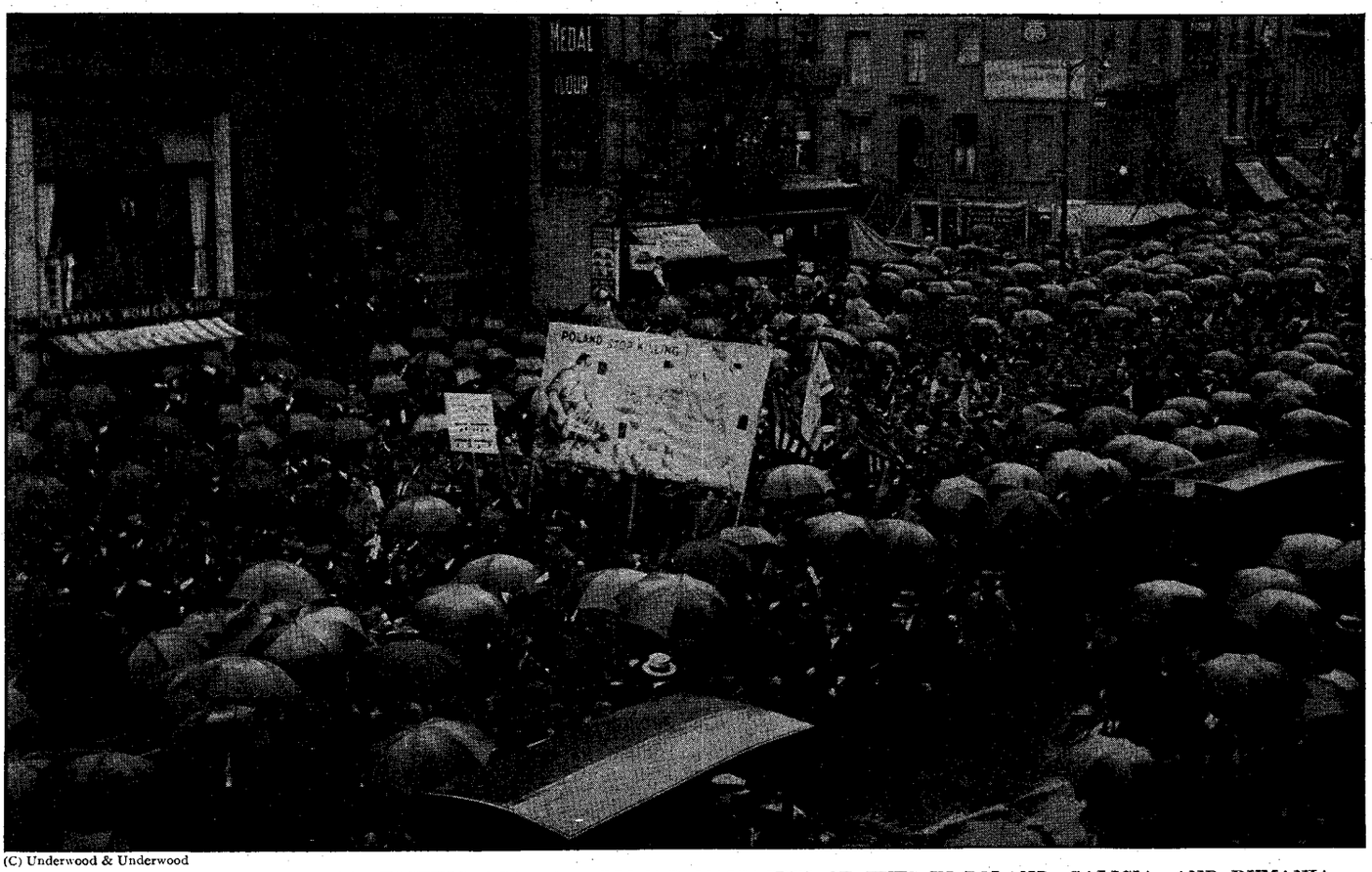
GUARDING THE GERMAN DELEGATES AT VERSAILLES FROM INTRUSION OR MOLESTATION

A high fence, as shown in the photograph, has been erected around the Hôtel des Reservoirs at Versailles to protect the German delegates lodged there from intrusion by the public and to restrict them to certain areas

(C) Western Newspaper Union

A ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL EXHIBITION AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

A collection of books, pictures, busts, and other articles associated with Mr. Roosevelt has been placed on exhibition at Avery Hall, Columbia University. Two interested admirers of the late President are seen in the photograph

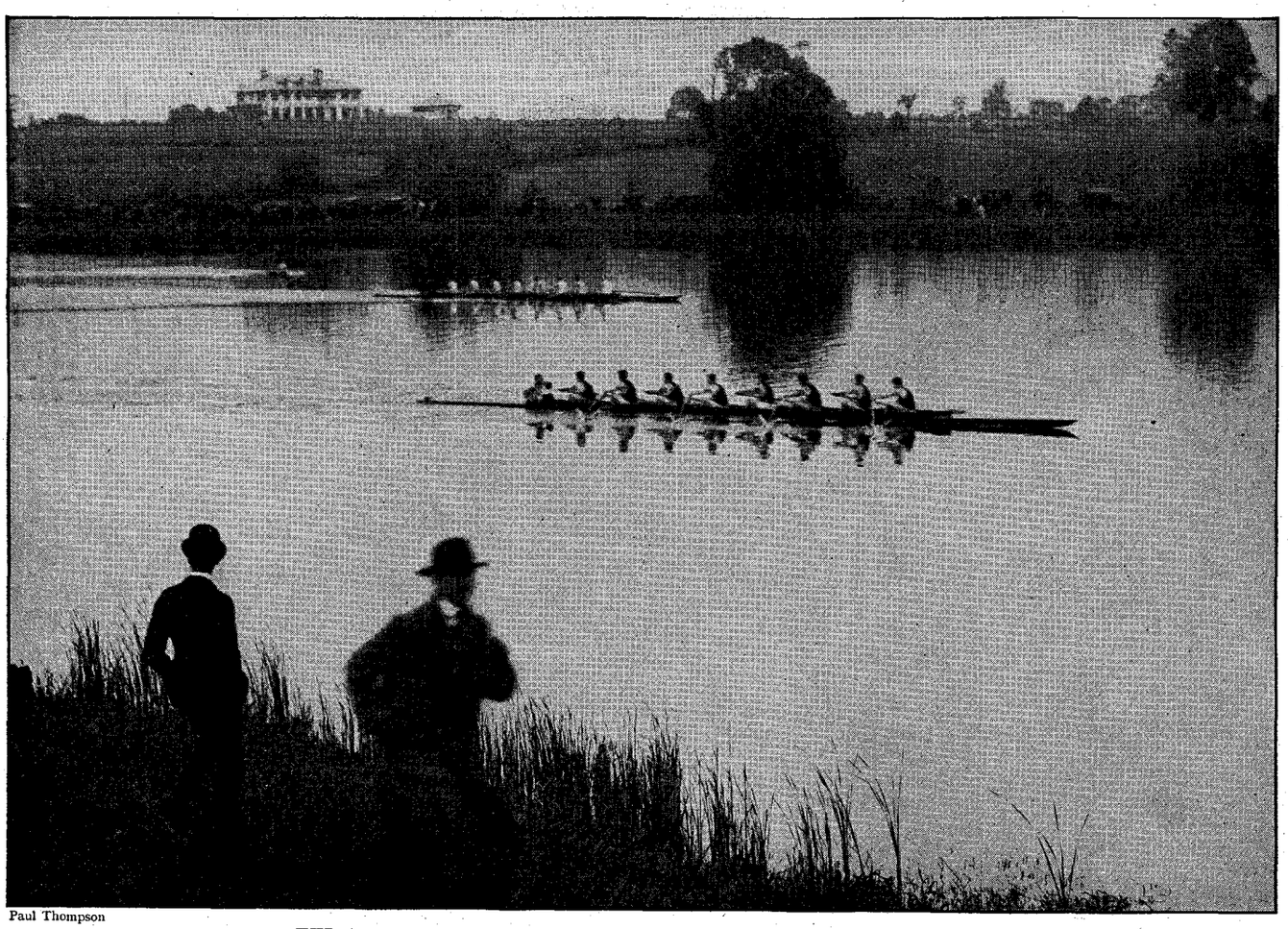


(C) Underwood & Underwood

JEWS OF NEW YORK CITY PROTESTING AGAINST ALLEGED MASSACRES OF JEWS IN POLAND, GALICIA, AND RUMANIA

In this parade of protest there were, it is said, nearly ten thousand Jewish soldiers in American uniforms, some of whom carried banners which called on the United States to use its influence to suppress the lawless mobs that are alleged to have murdered Jews in the countries named

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Paul Thompson

THE REVIVAL IN SPORTS—A POST-BELLUM COLLEGE BOAT RACE

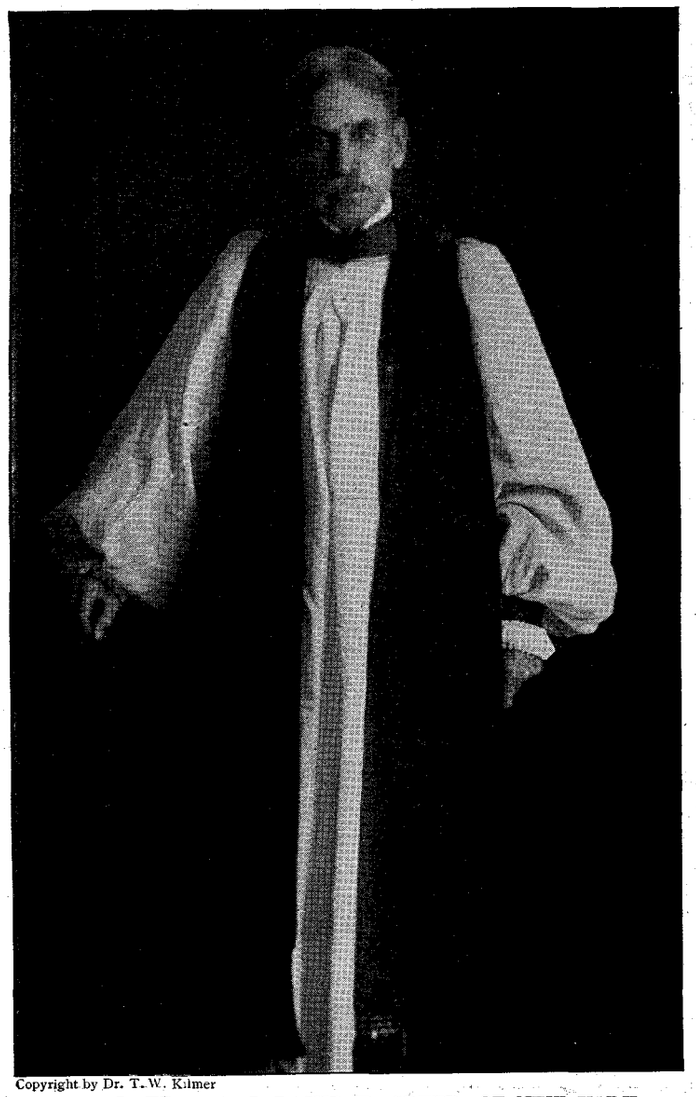
Athletic activities are being resumed with the close of the war and the resumption of their normal life on the part of the great educational institutions. The picture shows a boat race on Carnegie Lake, Princeton, New Jersey, between Pennsylvania and Princeton, in which Pennsylvania won after an exciting contest

Paul Thompson

THE SALVATION ARMY "DRIVE" FOR A SUPPORTING FUND OF THIRTEEN MILLIONS

One of the methods of raising money for the fund is illustrated above. The famous doughnuts which helped to win the war, or duplicates of them, are seen as they are being sold at a dollar apiece at the Sub-Treasury in New York City

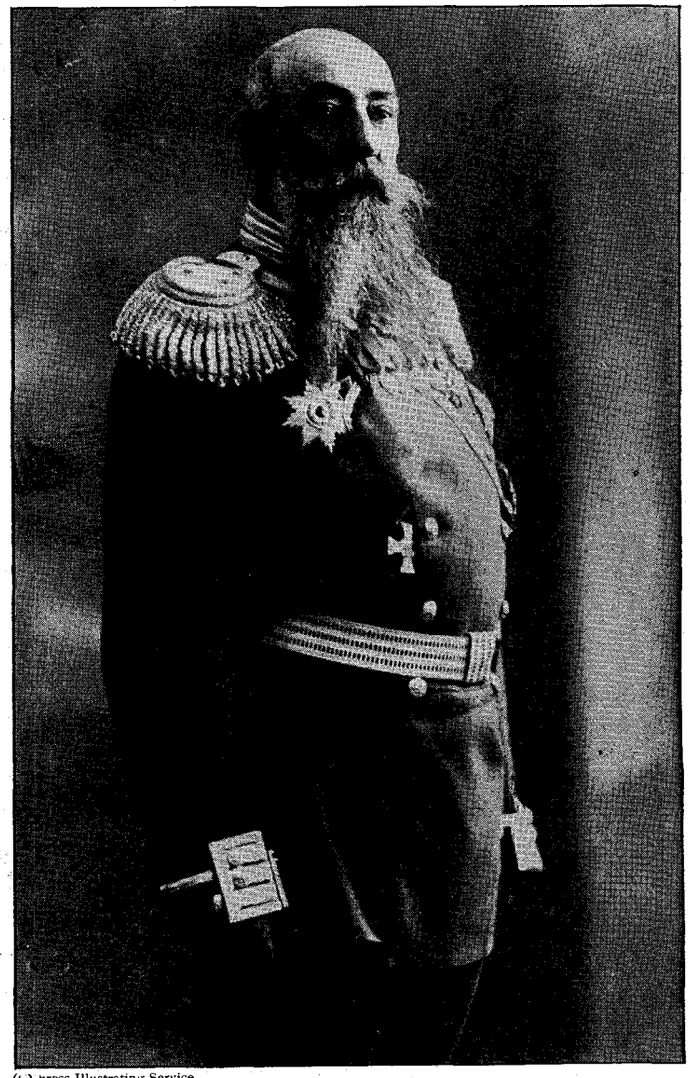
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Copyright by Dr. T. W. Kilmer

THE LATE BISHOP DAVID H. GREER, OF NEW YORK

This photograph was taken by Dr. Kilmer only a few weeks before Dr. Greer's death. Almost the last official act of Dr. Greer was to invite ministers of other denominations to preach in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine during Holy Week. See The Outlook of May 28 for an appreciation of Dr. Greer



(C) Press Illustrating Service

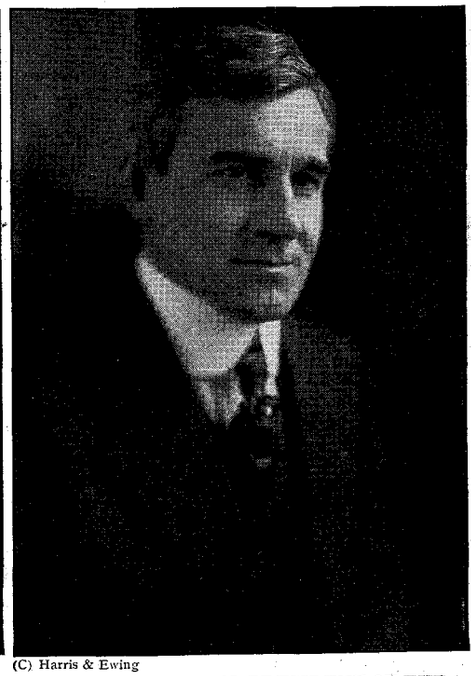
GENERAL HORVATH, RUSSIAN LEADER IN SIBERIA

General Horvath, it is announced, has received full command of the troops of the All-Russian Government in Eastern Siberia, following the recall of General Ivanoff-Rinoff. He is also Civil Governor of this territory, which is under the control of the All-Russian Government at Omsk

(C) Ira L. Hill

EVANGELINE C. BOOTH, HEAD OF THE SALVATION ARMY IN THE UNITED STATES

Miss Booth is a daughter of the founder of the Salvation Army, the Rev. William Booth. For five years she commanded field operations of the organization in England, and for eight years in Canada, before assuming command of the Army in this country



(C) Harris & Ewing

HOMER L. FERGUSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. Ferguson was born at Waynesboro, North Carolina, in 1873. He is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. He is President of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, of Newport News, Virginia

(C) Harris & Ewing

COMMANDER J. H. TOWERS, OF THE NAVAL AIRCRAFT TRANSATLANTIC EXPEDITION

Commander Towers and his crew on the flagship of the aircraft fleet, the NC-3, made a plucky fight for life after they were forced to descend when near the Azores. They finally made their way safely into harbor without assistance

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE WAR'S EFFECT UPON OUR ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY

BY THEODORE H. PRICE

EDITOR "COMMERCE AND FINANCE"

JEAN BAPTISTE SAY, one of the ablest, if not the ablest, of the French economists, writing at the commencement of the nineteenth century, remarked that "the history of political economy is of little value, being for the most part a record of absurd and justly exploded opinions." Certainly he who has read even a few of the books upon economics that have been published since Xenophon wrote his "Economist" will be disposed to admit that the economic orthodoxy of to-day is often the heterodoxy of to-morrow, and that what our fathers considered radical frequently seems conservative, if not reactionary, to us, and will probably be regarded as utterly untenable by our children.

But as we run through the literature of economics it is nevertheless interesting to observe the reversion to the Socialistic ideals of Plato that is periodically manifest as the cruelty that individualism, logically developed, works to those not well endowed becomes recurrently apparent.

Plato's "Republic" may indeed be regarded as the first example of this reversionary tendency, for it was probably written after the "Economist," and advocates a community of property, and even of wives, that was in marked contrast and opposition to Xenophon's precepts for the judicious management of private estates. From that time on the philosophy of Socialism and that of individualism have been alternately in the ascendant.

The creeds in which these opposing philosophies have been expressed differ in words—for fashions in language as well as in clothes differ from age to age—but in the last analysis the ideals of Plato and Karl Marx are not widely dissimilar, nor is there in principle much to choose between Herbert Spencer's doctrine of the survival of the fittest and Aristotle's famous argument in support of slavery. The militaristic Roman Empire was logically materialistic, and, though its thinkers paid but little attention to economics, Pliny deplores the great estates, the *latifundia*, and the huge armies of captured slaves that were, in his judgment, responsible for the luxurious demoralization of the Cæsarian age in which he lived. When the Empire fell, the unopposed concentration of wealth had become such an evil that the Christian Church of the Middle Ages inveighed against great fortune, and in the *Corpus Juris Canonici* (the body of canonical law) a community in the ownership of property is approved and is, in fact, decreed for ecclesiastical bodies, the care of the poor is made a religious duty, avarice is defined as idolatry and a violation of the second commandment, cupidity is forbidden as the root of all evil, usury is prohibited, and money-lending is discouraged as likely to lead to financial enslavement. In the fifteenth century the Franciscans established the *monts-de-piété* or charitable pawnshops for making loans to the poor, and two centuries earlier St. Thomas Aquinas, while reluctantly conceding that trade was lawful because it was necessary, laid down the dictum that a seller could not ask more than an article was worth or omit to reveal its defects. The idealism thus inculcated was, however, soon found to be an impediment to the industrial progress that involved the use of either individual or borrowed capital, and so guilds came into existence, trade corporations were formed, loan and deposit banks were invented and established, and men commenced to study the mechanics of commerce and industry and codify the laws to which they were subject.

In this work Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Jeremy Bentham, and John Stuart Mill were the leaders in England.

From the economic laws which they thought they had discovered they deduced the doctrine of *laissez-faire*, meaning literally, let people do or make what they choose. They were therefore opposed to governmental interference with labor or manufacturers and in favor of free trade, as well as the widest latitude in the accumulation and use of wealth. Toward the end of his life John Stuart Mill seems to have glimpsed the hardships for many that would result from the unrestrained application of the doctrine of individualism, for in his autobiography he claims to have "seen a little further than the old school of political economy into the possibilities of fundamantal improvement in social arrangements." In the eyes of that "old school," said he, "private property and inheritance appeared the *dernier mot* of legislation." The notion of attempting to redress the injustice "involved in the fact that some are born to riches and the vast majority to poverty" had, he admits, seemed chimerical to him in his youth. But "now," he asserts in his autobiography, his views would "class him decidedly under the general designation of Socialist," for he had come to believe that the whole contemporary framework of economic life was temporary and provisional, and that the time would come when "the division of the produce of labor, instead of depending as in so great a degree it now does on accident of birth, would be made by concert on an acknowledged principle of justice." "The social problem of the future," he asserts, will be "how to unite the greatest individual liberty of action with a common ownership in the raw material of the globe and an equal participation in all the benefits of combined labor." In writing this, Mill, though he does not admit it, was probably influenced by the philosophy of Karl Marx, who was almost a contemporary and lived in London from 1850, where he died in 1883, ten years after Mill had passed away. Mill was, however, a subjunctive and expectant rather than an unconditional Socialist, and it was during his lifetime (1806–73) that the English and American industrial organization made possible by the steam-engine came into existence and created the capitalistic class against whose economic domination Marx was such an aggressive protestant.

There are, in fact, but few who realize the comparative novelty of what Marx calls capitalism, meaning thereby the individual or corporate control of large wealth. When George Washington died, he was the richest man in America, being worth, it is estimated, $500,000, chiefly in land and slaves. In Europe, prior to the nineteenth century, the great fortunes, none of which would be considered large to-day, were also mainly in land and were in the hands of the aristocracy and monarchs.

Corporate property was almost unknown, for the act permitting the formation of "limited" companies was not passed by Parliament until 1855, prior to which time the unlimited liability of a shareholder put his entire property in jeopardy and made stocks an unpopular form of investment.

In 1850 the entire National wealth of the United States, including slaves (said to have been valued at $2,000,000,000), was estimated at only $7,000,000,000 as against $250,000,000,000 to $275,000,000,000 to-day, and, though I have not been able to find any dependable estimate of the wealth of Great Britain prior to 1860, the collateral figures of the public debt and revenue seem to indicate that eighty per cent of the national capital or wealth of the United Kingdom, estimated at $130,000,000,000 in 1914, had been accumulated since 1850.

In 1800 London had a population of less than one million souls, and the total foreign trade (exports and imports) of Great Britain was only £68,000,000, or less than one-twentieth of what it was in 1913, when it reached £1,403,000,000. Statistics without end could be adduced to show the tremendous rapidity with which the world's wealth has been increased within the last one hundred years, but they would be wearisome, and the figures given will suffice to make it clear that great wealth, as we and our children know it to-day, is almost entirely the result of man's discovery that a machine driven by steam, electricity, falling water, or gasoline can be made to do the work for which the energy of hundreds or thousands of persons would otherwise be required, and that the labor thus saved, again multiplied by the aid of power-driven machinery, can be used in the production of additional wealth. This may seem very elemental, but there are so

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

many who think of wealth as the result of buying and selling that it is necessary again and again to reiterate the economic definition which asserts that "wealth consists of all consumable utilities which require labor for their production and can be appropriated or exchanged."

With this definition before us, we can better understand why it is that the world's wealth has increased so enormously since it became possible to multiply the efficiency or productivity of labor by the use of power-driven machinery.

No one will deny that an increase in the aggregate wealth of society is desirable. It is against the seemingly inequitable distribution of the increase by accident of birth or opportunity that the Socialist rebels, and it is because the war has weakened some governments and made others more conscious of the fact that their existence depends upon the consent and support of the governed that there is throughout the world to-day a general uprising and protest against any system which permits a single individual to amass in his lifetime or inherit a fortune which runs into the millions or billions and represents the labor product of thousands or hundreds of thousands of men and women.

While, as I have pointed out, similar resurgencies of Socialistic idealism are discernible in the history of the world's economic philosophy since the time of Plato, the present reversion seems likely to have a wider swing and to find a more definite expression in legislation than any that have preceded it. One reason for this is that there never was a time when the contrasts between wealth and poverty were so striking. It is probably true that the masses live in greater physical comfort to-day than ever before in the world's history, but their intelligence and their desires have grown and they have become correspondingly anxious to improve their condition.

Therefore it is that the man who, though working hard, is unable to do more than support his family feels that it is unfair that another should be able to make millions and enjoy the luxury or power that their possession implies.

Those few who have the millions may try to justify their financial pre-eminence upon the ground that they are cleverer than their fellows, but this explanation will avail but little in a democracy where the impecunious majority rule, and so it happens that our legislation tends constantly toward conformity with the Socialistic creed, which as formulated by Karl Marx included:

(1) Abolition of property in land and the application of all rents to public purposes.

(2) A progressive or graduated income tax.

(3) Abolition of all rights of inheritance.

(4) Confiscation of all property of emigrants and rebels.

(5) Centralization of credit in the hands of the state by means of a national bank with state capital and an exclusive monopoly.

(6) Nationalization of the means of communication and transportation.

(7) Extension of productive enterprises by the state.

(8) Compulsory labor, with the establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture.

(9) Combination of agriculture with manufacturing and a more even distribution of the population between town and country.

(10) Free education in public schools and the abolition of child labor in factories.

Those Americans, and there are many, who mistakenly think that Socialism and Anarchy mean the same thing will be surprised at the degree in which the Marxian programme has already been adopted. We have the graduated income tax and an inheritance tax that some regard as confiscatory. We have free public education, and child labor is abolished in England and in most States of the Union. In this country credit has been centralized by the establishment of the Federal Reserve banks, which are under the control of the Government, and in South Dakota the experiment of a State Bank is about to be tried. In Great Britain and most of Europe the telegraph as well as the mails are under Government control, and there is every prospect that the British railways will be nationalized, while we in this country are considering whether it is wise to pursue the same policy in respect of our own transportation system.

While the abolition of private property in land has not yet been attempted either in this country or in Europe, there has been during the war more or less extension of productive enterprises by the state, and it is but a short step from military conscription to the conscription of men for agricultural labor, which step, if taken, would probably be approved by a large majority of the people who are apprehensive over the cityward tendency of the population, by which Karl Marx was so alarmed. This review of the progress that has been made toward the realization of the Socialistic ideal and the degree in which that progress has been accelerated by the war will, I think, convince even the most stolid reactionary that it is idle to oppose a movement that has acquired such momentum or a tendency that reflects the hopes of so large a majority in a world that is constantly becoming more democratic. While it is inevitable that there should be mistakes and excesses—such as those for which Lenine and Trotsky are responsible in Russia—the revolt against the injustices of individualism is in the main intelligent and likely to succeed.

The question for the business man and the statesman to consider is, not how they can suppress or defeat this revolution, but how they can adjust themselves to it and direct it so that its just demands may be satisfied and the absurdity of those which are unjust may be made apparent. Writing in a recent number of the "Atlantic Monthly," Don D. Lescohier says: "If the war had ended two years ago, its issues might have been confined to international politics; but in the last two years the thought of the Western world has grappled with fundamentals. The laborers and peasants of Russia, the factory hands of England, and the common laborers of America have been fired with a vision of a new world in which their past sufferings will be replaced, by a greater degree of welfare than they have yet enjoyed.

"Many people believe that America's reconstruction labor problem is a struggle between capitalists and organized labor over the question whether or not labor will retain the advances in organization and wages which it has obtained during the war. In my judgment, that struggle is but the opening skirmish of a much further-reaching contest. Millions of workers have been aroused to ask whether democracy is a reality when it is accompanied by the amount of unemployment, low wages, bad housing, and the like which have existed up to the present time. The peasants of Russia and of other countries are asking whether the land-systems of the past are compatible with democracy. In a word, the aroused self-consciousness of classes heretofore submerged will force a widespread struggle over fundamentals of social organization and social policies.

"The world has neither comprehended nor felt the full power of the forces underlying the radical Socialistic movements shaking Europe to-day. These movements are due to the cumulative discontents of generations. The Bolsheviki, the I. W. W., and similar organizations may be crushed as organizations, but this will not stifle the revolt they express. These organizations are concrete manifestations of the economic discontent of the peasant and laboring classes, and discontent is not cured by force. In ancient times the control of society was in the hands of landlords. During the later Middle Ages the capitalistic class emerged and compelled the landlords to divide social control with them. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the skilled mechanics and small farmers forced a place for themselves in the political and economic control of society. Now the laborers of Europe and America, with the peasants of Italy and Russia, have emerged into self-consciousness, and demand participation in the management of the world's life. The uprising of these groups is due to causes that have been operating over a long period of time in Russia, Germany, France, England, Italy, the United States, and lesser nations—causes too fundamental to be dismissed with superficial concessions or crushed by political or economic force. Though they may lose in their early efforts, they will continue the struggle until they win self-government and justice.

"Those of us who believe in democracy, as contrasted with autocracy and anarchy, should waste no time. It is our task to discover the real causes of these movements, and to point out the social reconstruction which will remove them. It is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

idle for us to waste time denouncing Trotsky, Lenine, or other leaders. Those leaders have simply focused heartaches. It is the causes of the heartaches which should interest scientific men who believe in democracy and justice. We do not defend the excesses which accompany these movements—excesses due in part to a long-repressed sense of injustice, in part to ignorance, in part to criminal leadership, in part to the fact that criminal and tough elements gravitate into such movements to use them for their own ends. But we do insist that an uprising involving so much of the world's area and so many millions of men could arise only because of widespread, common grievances. One of those grievances, though it will be formulated by them in language which describes its results rather than the causes of those results, has been the labor-supply policy of modern capitalism.

"Capitalists, and too many economists, have thought of labor as a commodity, and of labor supply as one of the instrumentalities conveniently provided to help the capitalist grind out products and profits. Labor has been a factor in production. Their thought has conceived the workman as a laborer rather than as a father, husband, and citizen. The human has been subordinated to the economic. But the worker has seen himself in an opposite fashion. To him his home and personal life were the important things, his labor but an incidental, necessary experience of his life. They saw him as a tool in production; he saw himself as a citizen. They saw no reason why he should not be satisfied when he got his wages; he saw no reason for being satisfied unless he shared in the determination of the conditions, economic and political, under which he lived.

"It is this fundamental conflict in point of view which has made it so difficult for the employer and the worker to reach a common ground of agreement. One has thought in terms of business; the other in terms of human nature."

The statement that "one has thought in terms of business, the other in terms of human nature" reveals at once the fallacy of our economic philosophy in the past and the corrective that we must apply if our captains of industry are to retain their leadership in the future.

It is the human factor in the problem that has hitherto eluded us.

Perhaps we did not try to see it, perhaps we felt that an impairment of discipline might follow its recognition, perhaps it is impossible for the man who lives in luxury and whose children are well provided for to understand the craving and regrets, the hopes and fears, of him whose weekly earnings are spent before he receives them; but, whatever the reason, the fact is that there is a wide gulf as yet unbridged between those who must work to live and the class who control or distribute the capital out of which wages are paid. Sometimes it happens that the ranks of the latter class are recruited by a wage-earner who is able by superior strength to swim across this gulf, but the acclamation that greets the self-made man when he lands on the shore of wealth attests his rarity, and a very large majority of those who put on overalls in their youth wear them to the end.

This is perhaps inevitable. Most men are mediocre, and it is hard for mediocrity to rise above its source. We cannot hope to make millionaires of all men, and a condescending charity only increases the discontent of those who are its recipients.

How, then, are we to bridge the gulf? The answer is an old one. We must apply the Golden Rule. We must do unto others as we would have them do unto us were our relations reversed. This is extremely difficult, for it requires a facile imagination and an abundant sympathy to put ourselves in another's place and get his point of view, but it can be done, and when it is done most of life's misunderstandings are cleared up and we learn to love one another. I heard a soldier talking about the general of his division in France the other day. He said, "The boys would go through hell for him." I asked him why. He answered, "Because he messed with us when he could and took a personal interest in us—most generals never allow you to see them." Profit-sharing schemes are good, provided they do not restrict the employees' liberty of action. It is all right to encourage men to save and try to educate them to be thrifty.

Every stimulant to industry and ambition that can be devised is desirable, but without the personal touch and the sympathetic word that bespeak a consciousness of brotherhood and equality mere money, whether it be bestowed or saved, will not lessen the harshness of the eternal struggle between the few who are well placed or strong and the many who are less fortunate.

WHAT IS THE GERMAN THINKING ABOUT TO-DAY?

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM ELBERT F. BALDWIN

THE Germans with whom I have talked are unrepentant at having caused the war. They still think it a conflict purely in the Fatherland's defense. They still believe that on August 1, 1914, the Russians crossed the Boche border and committed deeds of war in three places, hence Germany's declaration; and if France had to come in because bound to Russia, so much the worse for France.

They do admit, however, as did their Chancellor, that their violation of Belgian territory, made inviolable by treaty, was an international crime. But they still cling to the Chancellor's protest that "necessity knows no law." As to their soldiers' atrocities in Belgium, they either deny them with cool bluff or declare them to be no worse than those committed by others.

As to the U-boat murders, they regret them, as a man said to me, "only because they brought you Americans into the war."

As to the Lusitania horror, in particular, a Coblenzer had the effrontery to query, "Well, were not you warned?"

And as to the result of the war in general, the Rhinelanders do not seem dissatisfied with their performance. They did what they set out to do—preserve their country from invasion.

Ah, the supremely tragical thing about the war is that, aside from a bit of German Alsace, Germany was *not* invaded!

The other night I traveled with an American sergeant-major. (If you want to talk to our officers, travel first-class; if you want to talk to the non-coms., travel second-class; and to the men, third-class. I tried all three.) Well, my sergeant-major took issue with me. "Let Foch and those of us in the front trenches be the judges," he said. "I have spent two years there and in this area and in getting ready, and I know what war means. It means that some lives may have been sacrificed through green officers' mistakes. We don't want any more of that."

"Of course not," I replied; "but when the Germans asked for an armistice they did not really acknowledge themselves beaten, only checked on *foreign* soil."

"You would have had them pushed back over the border," said my sergeant-major. "Would Lorraine have seemed real German soil to them? No; we would have had to go to the Rhine, perhaps to Berlin. Would it have been worth the sacrifice?"

In that instant before my mind's eye there came the spectacle of what I had seen in France—roofless houses, whole orchards and forests annihilated, the very soil of the fields scorched deep down and still encumbered with great stretches of rusty barbed wire. And here everything untouched! Whether the fighting stopped too soon or not, I felt the everlasting rightness of France in demanding barriers and guaranties that shall defend her against another onslaught.

Coblenz, April 14, 1919.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of May 28, 1919

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: Will Germany Sign? Ludendorff Speaks; Edith Cavell.
Reference: Pages 138, 139, 144, 145.
Questions:

1. Write out a list of German complaints over the Peace Treaty. Tell, with reasons, whether in your opinion the German editors are rendering service or disservice to the German people in making such complaints. 2. A few people in America consider the peace terms unjust to Germany and think the German delegates should not sign the treaty. Tell what you think of this position. (See The Outlook of May 21, 1919, for a summary of the peace terms.) 3. Many think that the Peace of Versailles makes militarism in Germany an impossibility. The Outlook is not of this opinion. Give your opinion of this question, submitting reasons. 4. What, in your opinion, does the treaty mean for the United States? Discuss. 5. Write about two hundred words on the peace terms and Edith Cavell. 6. State four or five lessons which individuals and nations should learn from the World War and the Great Peace. 7. Those who are looking for a valuable and readable one-volume history of the Great War will find it in "The Battle of the Nations," by F. A. Kummer (The Century Company).

II—FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Topic: In the Grip of the Bolshevists.
Reference: Pages 148–150.
Questions:

1. What important things does Dr. Carasso tell us about Russia and the Russians up to the 1905 Revolution? 2. Can as much be said in favor of American music, letters, and art as Dr. Carasso says in favor of Russian music, letters, and art? Submit names and facts. How does he account for the power of the Russian artist? 3. Write out a list of the evidences which the writer gives in defense of his statement: "The Russia of to-day is entirely different." Why, according to Dr. Carasso, do the Bolsheviks persecute foreigners? 4. What is your explanation of Bolshevik beliefs and actions? Write about two hundred words on this question. 5. Make a careful comparison of the French Revolutionists with the Russian Bolsheviki. Discuss which are worse, in your opinion. 6. What does the writer mean by class "categories" in Russia? Tell what you think of this arrangement. 7. Present some political, social, and economic aims that the truly Russian people should adopt. 8. Read: "The Russian Democracy in the Struggle Against the Bolshevist Tyranny" (Russian Information Bureau, Woolworth Building, New York City).

III—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: Misrepresentation; A New Income Tax; The Short Ballot.
Reference: Pages 173, 143, 144.
Questions:

1. For what reasons does The Outlook consider the present condition of the meeting of a new Congress undemocratic and dangerous? Discuss whether, in your opinion, The Outlook takes the right stand on this question. 2. Explain why the present condition exists. 3. Tell why The Outlook considers the new New York State Income Tax Law a bad one and explain the recommended reform suggested by The Outlook. 4. Supply the proof to The Outlook's statement: "There are plenty of examples in history of civilized countries being hampered and halted in their national progress by unequal and excessive taxation." 5. If the budget system is all that The Outlook claims for it, what reasons can you give why all the cities, all the States, and the Federal Government have not adopted it? 6. Explain how this reform can be effected. What other reforms in city, State, and National Governments would you recommend? Reasons. 7. Explain carefully just what is meant by the Short Ballot Reform. Compare it with the ordinary ballot arrangement. 8. Give a brief history of the origin and growth of the Short Ballot idea. 9. Discuss the advantages of the Short Ballot principle. Do you think that the rights of citizens would be more sure of being properly protected by such a measure? Reasons.

IV—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. Democracy suffers most from the follies of its friends. 2. Perpetual peace will always be a problem. 3. There will never be another war between democracy and autocracy. 4. The days of the Bolshevist reign are numbered.

V—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for May 28, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words*. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Ameliorate, predicament, doughboy (138); reactionary (148); ballet, human realism (149); staccato, ruble, copeck (150); procedure, national progress, financial fabric (143).

A booklet suggesting methods of using the Weekly Outline of Current History will be sent on application

Shelltex Rimmed
Shur-on
EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES
Look well from any angle, comfortable, efficient, fashionable.
Shur-ons are so much better it is worth your while to insist on the genuine. Optical specialists will be glad to show you the name stamped in the bridge of every Shur-on Spectacle or Eyeglass Mounting.
Quality Beyond Question
E. Kirstein Sons Co.
Sole Mfgs. Shur-on Optical Products
Established 1864
Rochester, N. Y.

Your Opportunity to Help
The Boyhood of America

Nation-Wide Campaign
for 1,000,000
Associate Members

BOY SCOUT WEEK

JUNE 8th to 14th

By
Proclamation of
the President of
the United States

Support This Campaign Through Your Local Committee

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EVERYONE IS INTERESTED IN PERIOD FURNITURE

THE fame of such designers as Chippendale, Heppelwhite and Sheraton endures like the fame of Shakespeare. The genius of these old masters wrought so great an artistry and grace in the furniture which they created that cultured people today insist upon its reproduction or adaptation for modern needs.

The history of artistic furniture design began several hundred years ago and perhaps it is not too much to say that it ended with the eighteenth century. Progressive phonograph manufacturers for several years have offered their phonographs in expensive period cabinets running into thousands of dollars in cost. The Edison Laboratories reproduced various famous cabinets at prices ranging as high as six thousand dollars.

It was characteristic of Mr. Edison that he said: "If period cabinets are desired by people who are willing to pay several thousand dollars for an Edison Phonograph, why not put all Edison Phonographs into period cases and let everyone have the best there is in cabinet design?"

Mr. Edison's word is law at the Edison Laboratories. Henceforth (with the exception of two models designed for summer cottages) each and every New Edison—no matter what its price—will be encased in a period cabinet.

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

HOTEL COMMODORE
New York City
25 June, 1919

THESE wonderful new moderately priced Edison period models will be on exhibition for the benefit of the furniture lovers of New York City and vicinity, ten A. M. to five P. M. June 25th. Those who do not live in the Greater New York district will find their local Edison dealer glad to give full information concerning the new models.

Our new de luxe catalog, a complimentary copy of the magazine Along Broadway and the booklet What the Critics Say will be sent you from the Edison Laboratories upon request.

can now be obtained in artistic and authoritative period cabinets from $155 to $6000. The new line of moderately priced period models ranges from $155 to $300. NOTE: When you buy the New Edison in Mahogany, you get *genuine* mahogany and when you purchase it in oak, you get *selected* quarter sawed white oak of the *highest quality*.

The Official Laboratory Model, also known as "The Three Million Dollar Phonograph," sells at $285. It is furnished in Chippendale or William and Mary, at the election of the purchaser.

THOMAS A. EDISON, Inc.
ORANGE, N. J.

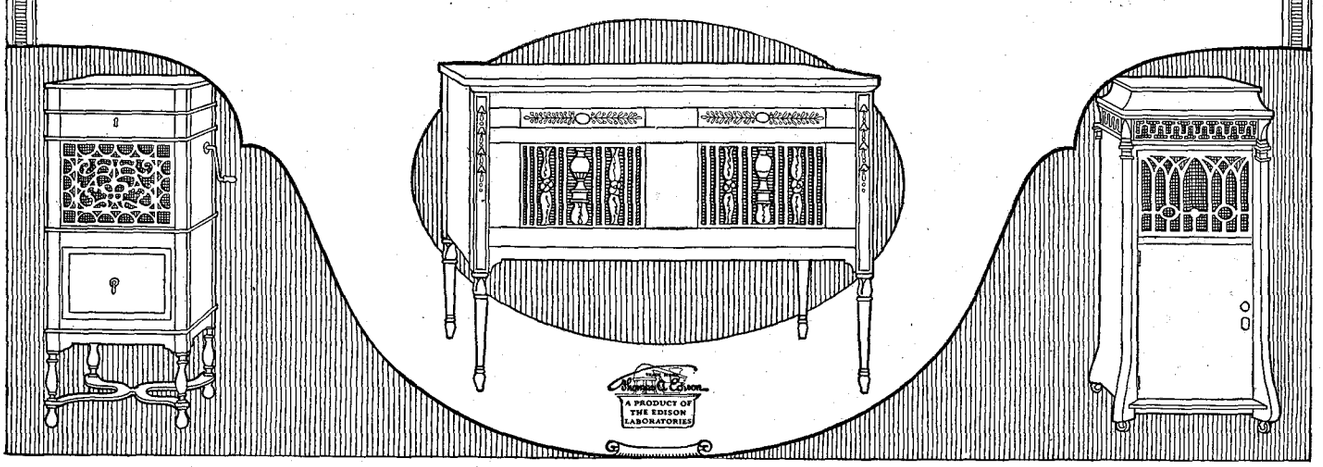
The above prices are United States prices.

MISS ELSIE DE WOLFE
of New York City

AMERICA'S most celebrated designer of household interiors has placed the stamp of her approval on these new cabinets:

"The period cabinets which Mr. Edison has adopted for his phonographs are in pleasant contrast to the rather grotesque cases which one so frequently sees. From the characteristically diminutive and graceful Heppelwhite to the costly replicas of historic pieces, the superior furniture value of Edison cabinets can scarcely fail to impress the lover of good furniture."

Elsie de Wolfe



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

McCutcheon's

Linens for Summer Homes, Yachts and Clubs

Reg. Trade-Mark

"THE LINEN STORE" has long made a special feature of furnishing appropriate Linens for Summer Homes and of supplying outfits of Linens for Yachts and Clubs.

Our stocks of Damask and Fancy Table Linens, Bed Linens, Towels, etc., are very large. The greater part of these goods was purchased many months ago, before the prices of Linens advanced to their present level.

McCutcheon prices are, therefore, lower in general than the prevailing market prices, and indeed, in many cases, are as low as the prices now asked by wholesale Linen merchants for these same Linens.

Damask Linen Table Cloths and Napkins

These Linens were just received from bond. Linens of these qualities are not procurable from manufacturers today except at considerably higher prices, if at all.

Breakfast Napkins, $7.00, 7.50, 8.00, up.

Dinner Napkins, $8.75, 9.00, 10.00, up.

Table Cloths, 2x2 yds, $7.00, 7.25, 8.00, 8.50, 10.50 and up. 2x2½ yards, $8.50, 8.75, 9.50, 10.00, 12.00 and up.

We have also received from bond a variety of Cream or half-bleached Irish Damask, which is especially recommended for Yachts, Clubs, Bungalows, etc., as it stands very hard wear.

Cloths, $6.75, 7.75, 8.50, 9.00, 9.75 each.

Napkins, $7.75 per dozen.

72x72 in. piece goods, $4.25 and 4.50 yd.

Fancy Linen Suggestions

Moderate-priced Linens from Ireland, Madeira, France, Spain, Italy, China and Japan. Hemstitched, Lace-trimmed and many kinds of embroidery.

Luncheon Sets in White and dainty-colored Embroidery. 25-piece sets $6.50 to $75.00 set. Fine Lace sets up to $285.00 a set.

Scarfs for dining-room and bed-room, in all popular sizes, and also in unusual sizes, $1.25 to 65.00 each.

Afternoon Tea Cloths and Napkins, round and square, made in plain Linens, figured Damask, embroidered and lace-trimmed.

Oblong Luncheon Sets of seven and thirteen pieces. A very attractive assortment $21.60 to $95.00 set.

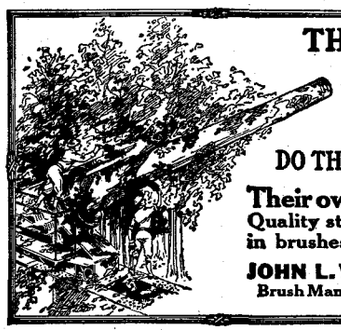
Also a choice selection of Tray Cloths, Breakfast Sets, Chair Tidies, and Table Covers.

The Luxury Tax does not apply to Linens

MAIL ORDER SERVICE: *Any of the merchandise described above may be ordered with complete satisfaction through our Mail Order Service*

James McCutcheon & Company

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.



THE BRUSHES OF THE WAR

WHITING-ADAMS

BRUSHES

DO THEIR PART TOWARD CONCEALING THE BIG GUNS

Their own bang-up goodness cannot be concealed.
Quality sticks out all over them. Call for them at any dealer in brushes. Send for illustrated literature.

JOHN L. WHITING-J. J. ADAMS CO., Boston, U. S. A.
Brush Manufacturers for Over 108 Years and the Largest in the World

THE NEW BOOKS

This department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

FICTION

Cricket (The). By Marjorie Benton Cooke. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City.

Gallant Lady (A). By Percy James Brebner. Duffield & Co., New York.

Labrador Days. Tales of the Sea Toilers. By Wilfred Thomason Grenfell, M.D. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Our House. By Henry Seidel Canby. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Written with thoughtful care and also with a sense of humor. It deals as a problem with the puzzledom of a young man forced by circumstances into business when he has literary ambition and with his attempts to be honest with himself and fair to others. There are distinct quality and substance in this novel.

Tale of Mr. Tubbs (The). By J. E. Buckrose. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

The laughable adventures of an overmodest man pursued by misunderstanding and absurd suspicions. Farcical but amusing.

Wooden Spoil. By Victor Rousseau. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

A stirring tale of the fight against fraud, collusion, and violence made by a young American who has left to him by will a Canadian timber tract. There are dramatic scenes of action and a love romance with the daughter of a French "seigneur," a survival of the old régime.

POETRY

Without the Walls. A Reading Play by Katrina Trask. The Macmillan Company, New York.

No event in history is more full of dramatic possibilities than the martyrdom of Jesus, even when bereft of its divine significance. Yet we do not know that, except in the Oberammergau Passion Play, its dramatization as an acting play has ever been attempted. Ben Hur is not a real dramatization of the culminating tragedy of the life of Jesus; Parsifal only portrays a symbol of the great sacrifice. Bach's Passion Music comes the nearest to a dramatic interpretation, and Bach largely uses the Scripture narrative and depends upon music to interpret its emotional meaning. The title of Mrs. Trask's dramatic poem hints to the reader her method. It is distinctly a reading, not an acting, play. The love story is made to bring out vividly the contrasted Pharisaic and Roman characters, and the simple Hebrew piety of that age is effectively portrayed in Alcada and her nurse-companion. The effect of the crucifixion on Jew, Greek, and Roman is the more effectively indicated because the scene itself is not put upon the stage, but the story is narrated by Nicodemus, and the effect of the narrative on different characters is brought out in their responses. Mrs. Trask has accomplished with simplicity and dignity her difficult task to make human and real this greatest of all dramas. If she had attempted more, she would have accomplished less.

WAR BOOKS

De la Sympathie à la Fraternité d'Armes. Les États-Unis dans la Guerre. Par Maurice Barrès. Librairie Félix Alcan, 108 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris.

The author dedicates this volume to his fellow-Lorrainer and friend, M. Fernand Baldensperger, who is now, we are glad to say, a professor at Columbia University.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The New Books (Continued)

To realize the volume's full force, one should see on French soil the many proofs of the advance from sympathy to friendship between French and American armies and peoples. If there is one thing today which seems even more assured than Anglo-American friendship, it is Franco-American friendship. The latter rests upon the instinctive, spontaneous understanding of each other by two peoples, speaking different languages, it is true, and with strikingly contrasted traditions, but with an elasticity of mutual comprehension which no power can prevent coming to abundant and fruitful results. The present volume well deserves translation.

Curtain of Steel (The). By the Author of "In the Northern Mists." The George H. Doran Company, New York.

A graphic description of the work of the British Grand Fleet and the campaign of its watch over the North Sea.

Navy and the Nation (The). War-Time Addresses. By Josephus Daniels. Introduction by John Wilber Jenkins. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Most readers will be surprised that a man who has been as busy as a Secretary of the Navy must have been during the war could find time to write and deliver so many dignified, appropriate, and occasionally inspiring addresses as are here collected. Most of them, indeed, are short; but this is a virtue that is not the less welcome because it is an unusual characteristic of this kind of discourse.

MISCELLANEOUS

Food Crisis and Americanism (The). By William Stull. The Macmillan Company, New York.

In this volume the author shows that we must shun the tendency towards impoverishing our rural population; otherwise we may have Bolshevism sooner than we think. He also shows that our farms are more heavily mortgaged than ever before. Nor is it because some men are tenants and others labor for a wage that the situation is pathetic, but because most men, so the author alleges, labor with little hope of ever acquiring a competency.

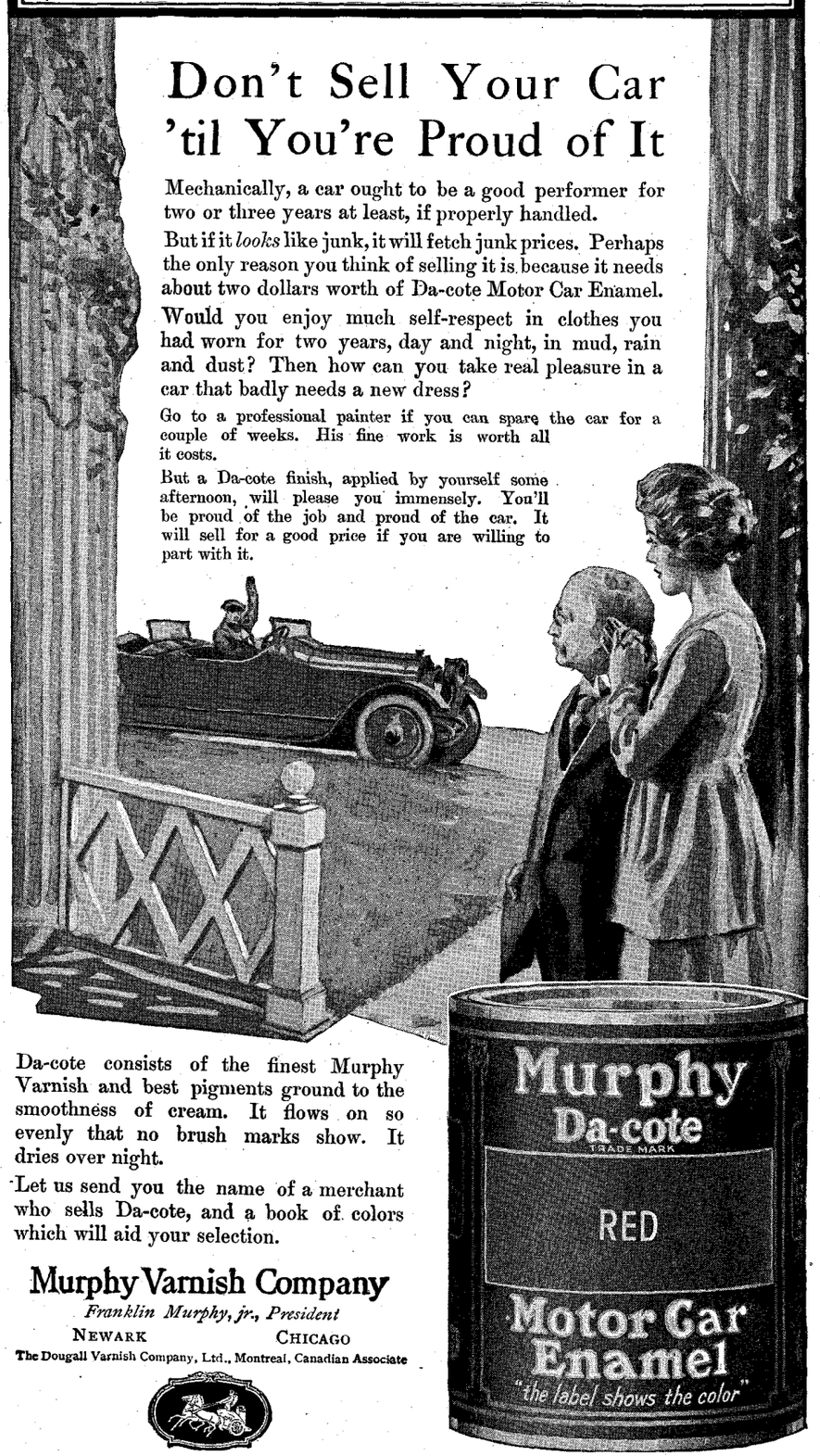
Twelfth U. S. Infantry, 1798–1919. Its Story. By Its Men. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Great pains and skill have been taken to make this history of this veteran regiment of Regulars both complete and entertaining. In every war since the Revolution the Twelfth has done its part, and, although it did not reach France as a body in the great war, many officers and many hundreds of men trained in the Twelfth did fine service abroad. The scores of articles, sketches, and pictures in this handsome volume all are the work of members of the regiment.

World's Classics (The). The Oxford University Press, New York.

New volumes in this collection of books of permanent value are constantly being added; some of those which have just reached us are numbered in the third hundred of the series. The volumes are of pocket size, on thin paper, and have portrait frontispiece wherever possible. It is said that a million and a half copies of these little books have been sold. Looking over the list, one is impressed with the variety as well as the real value of the books included. Like the Oxford "Books of Verse" and other series published by this house, "The World's Classics" is a real contribution to knowledge of literature and encouragement of taste in reading.

Murphy Da-cote
Motor Car Enamel
Dries over night



Don't Sell Your Car 'til You're Proud of It

Mechanically, a car ought to be a good performer for two or three years at least, if properly handled.

But if it *looks* like junk, it will fetch junk prices. Perhaps the only reason you think of selling it is because it needs about two dollars worth of Da-cote Motor Car Enamel.

Would you enjoy much self-respect in clothes you had worn for two years, day and night, in mud, rain and dust? Then how can you take real pleasure in a car that badly needs a new dress?

Go to a professional painter if you can spare the car for a couple of weeks. His fine work is worth all it costs.

But a Da-cote finish, applied by yourself some afternoon, will please you immensely. You'll be proud of the job and proud of the car. It will sell for a good price if you are willing to part with it.

Da-cote consists of the finest Murphy Varnish and best pigments ground to the smoothness of cream. It flows on so evenly that no brush marks show. It dries over night.

Let us send you the name of a merchant who sells Da-cote, and a book of colors which will aid your selection.

Murphy Varnish Company

Franklin Murphy, jr., President

NEWARK CHICAGO

The Dougall Varnish Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Associate

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. The department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

THE GOVERNMENT AS A TRANSPORTATION SURGEON

BY WALTER F. EVERARD

WHEN a blood-clot forms and clogs the human arteries, a skillful surgeon applies the knife and relieves the congestion. In the same manner to-day the Government is endeavoring to prune the Nation's transportation arteries, eliminate wasteful duplication, and bring the various commercial carriers into their proper sphere.

To accomplish this aim the Highways Transportation Committee of the Council of National Defense has been authorized to make an intensive survey of the country, to determine the relative provinces of the railways and commercial vehicles, with especial reference to the so-called "short haul." Twenty of the largest cities in the country are being used as the basis for the investigation.

The Committee undertakes its work, with the co-operation of the United States Railroad Administration, on the assumption that the short haul is a losing venture for the railways, owing to the costs of loading and unloading, which, it is claimed, are inadequate to compensate for the charges in such a short transit. If it can be established that such hauls can be handled as cheaply or cheaper by the motor trucks and at a profit, then one sphere of this mode of bulk transportation has been established.

Before such a contention can be upheld the figures of motor-truck costs must be ascertained; and this covers a wide field, because no concerted effort along this line has brought results. Where an effort has been made by operators of motor trucks to establish a cost system it has usually been on the basis of operating costs per day, without discrimination in regard to classification of goods. But even such cost systems have been scarce and comprise the first step in the Commission's task.

The greatest question for the Commission to solve is: Will the railways be able to abandon the short hauls entirely to motor-truck service, and, if so, can the motor trucks handle them exclusively?

Since the railways have taken short hauls, they solicit all of this business they can obtain, as every item decreases the net loss. Naturally, further inroads would only increase their losses. It would be an imposition to ask them to abandon any part unless the whole burden could be removed.

That brings up the other side of the question. Could motor trucks handle commodities like coal, grain, produce, or peat? Before any definite conclusion can be reached this query must be thoroughly sifted.

The last point, and one that will vary according to locations and density of population, is: What should constitute a proper radius from the city for motor-truck transportation?

In some cases the motor-truck short haul could be beneficially placed at from five to ten miles from the center of a city. In other places it might be fifteen miles.

The urgency of a settlement on the question is aggravated by the fact that gigantic road-building preparations for this year and ensuing years will tend to double, and perhaps triple, motor-truck transportation. The number of automobiles and motor trucks in operation in this country to-day is estimated at 6,146,617. During the past year 149.86 miles of roadway were completed under the Federal Aid Projects at a cost of $2,074,585.50. At the present time there are 536 Federal Aid Projects of highway construction under way, estimated to cost $39,017,066.33, of which the Government will pay $15,615,086.05.

Immediately available for highways construction under the Federal plan is Government money aggregating $40,000,000, to which must be added $48,500,000 appropriated by a recent amendment. On July 1 another $72,750,000 becomes available, being the total of the original and the amended appropriations. This is exclusive of some $7,300,000 appropriated for the so-called "forest roads."

To meet their share in these expenses nineteen States have already passed or else prepared for legislation good roads bond issue bills aggregating $589,300,000.

Of the many road-building projects now under construction with Federal aid, the largest is the Chicago-Clinton road, a part of the Lincoln Highway. On completion this road will be seventy-five miles long and will cost about $1,175,545.

The most expensive stretch under construction is the so-called Philadelphia Pike along the Delaware State line, a thoroughfare five miles long, which, it is estimated, will cost $111,774 per mile. In this case a part of the cost is involved in the building of car lines and will later be refunded to the State.

No definite time has been set for the completion of the investigation instituted by the Highways Transport Committee. It may take months. It may require a year or more of study. The mere fact that the Committee realizes the enormity of its task and the necessity for scrutinizing study emphasizes the place motor transportation has assumed in the Nation's commercial world.

"WHAT WILL AMERICA'S POOR ROADS COST THE PUBLIC THIS YEAR?"

BY G A. KISSEL

President Kissel Motor Car Company

If a community does not improve its roads over which goods, supplies, foods, farm produce, and other necessities must be transported, then the people of that community are responsible for a part of the high cost to the consumer of such goods.

During the month of June the 1919 record winter wheat crop of over 900,000,000 bushels will begin to move. The spring and early summer fruits and garden produce will begin to appear at the markets; the first result of America's increased manufacturing programme for domestic and export consumption will be ready for transporting to shipping points; the Nation's building, expanding, and developing programme will be well under way.

With the constantly increasing number

To understand the Eastern Question read

JAPAN AND WORLD PEACE

K. K. Kawakami's New Book

Mr. Kawakami is a Japanese of progressive ideals. In his new book he describes Japan's place in the League of Nations. He defines Japan's attitude towards democracy and the Monroe Doctrine and explains her policy with regard to China and Siberia. What he writes is of the utmost importance to every thinking American reader who would understand the future policy of Japan and her probable relations with the United States. ***$1.50***

By the Same Author

JAPAN IN WORLD POLITICS

"Not often does one find a discussion of Japanese and American relations that will compare with this book in sanity, reasonableness, judicial temper, and ability to see the rights and wrongs of all sides of a question."—*N. Y. Times.* ***$1.50***

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
Publishers NEW YORK

Nobody ever Changes from
RAMESES
Because the wealth of Midas couldn't buy a better cigarette

25¢

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"What Will America's Poor Roads Cost the Public This Year?" (Continued)

of motor trucks being produced by the manufacturers to meet American industries' demand for rolling equipment; with thousands of expert drivers and mechanics of invaluable experience being released from the army; with the hundreds of motor truck transportation, express and rural routes being formed—it would appear that the only weak link in this Nation-wide transportation chain is that of poor roads.

Poor roads have proved to be the brakes on the wheel—the sand in the gears—of progress, creating chaos and stagnation in transportation and shipping.

The people of the United States eliminated those conditions that tended to slow up the pace on the way to Berlin. Are they going to stand for poor roads that slow up the industrial expansion of their own country? The percentage of increase in good roads and decrease in poor roads is the only answer worth while.

A DESERVING APPEAL

The Lebanon Hospital for the Insane, on the mountain above Beirût, Syria, in the establishment of which, under Theophilus Waldmyer, my father [Mr. Jessup's father was Dr. Henry H. Jessup, a distinguished American missionary-educator who lived and worked at Beirût, Syria, for half a century—THE EDITORS] was so deeply interested, has weathered the war with difficulty. It was made a center of Red Cross relief to the starving people in the Lebanon until stopped by the Turks. The Red Cross supplied the hospital with sheets, pillow-cases, and blanket bags, so that it was able to continue its care of some of its patients, and in May, 1916, the Turks sent a lot of patients from the asylum in Damascus and paid for their keep in wheat. The men and women sent from Damascus were in a terrible state of dirt and disease, and brought dysentery with them, and many of the other patients caught it and died. The attempt to Ottomanize the hospital was successfully resisted.

The cost of supplying the hospital with bread during the war was estimated at 1,500 Turkish pounds a month. Dr. H. Watson Smith, the head physician, is sailing from London for this country on May 21. He remained at his post throughout the entire time of the war. The institution was stripped of almost everything that could be carried off, including the telephone equipment, but the buildings are undamaged, and the urgent need at present is for renewal of supplies, such as medicine, furniture, linen, and general hospital necessities. No money having been available for repairs and alterations during the war, this must also be provided. After the British occupancy moneys were advanced from the Foreign Office for keeping the institution going, but this amount must be repaid, as well as payments made for the supplies of wheat, rice, coffee, sugar, etc., supplied by the courtesy of the French and English authorities.

Persons interested in this unique work, who would be willing to confer with Dr. Watson Smith after his arrival, are earnestly asked to communicate with Henry W. Jessup, New York Treasurer, 55 Liberty Street, or with Mr. R. B. Haines, Jr., Secretary, 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

HENRY W. JESSUP.

New York, May 15, 1919.

Equip YOUR old-fashioned steel needle phonograph to play

Pathé REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

MILLIONS of people have been disappointed because their records are quickly scratched and worn out by steel needles, and no longer give the same pleasure.

You will double the fun-power of your talking machine if you fit it with a Pathé Sapphire Ball and play Pathé Records that last almost forever. Any Pathé dealer will show you how. Costs very little.

No needles to change. No scratching. No frogs in the singers' throats. No friction, because the Pathé Sapphire Ball is rounded to three-thousandth of an inch. The music flows off, isn't scratched off.

Get all the hits while they are hits on Pathé. The latest Jazz from Broadway—first and best, and remember—every Pathé record is guaranteed to play one thousand times.

See the nearest Pathé dealer to-day, or write to us for full particulars.

PATHÉ FRÈRES PHONOGRAPH CO.
Eugene A. Widmann, Pres.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Pathé Frères Phonograph Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada

Pathé plays all makes of Records

Are You Seeking a Position?

The Classified Want Department of The Outlook is widely read by men and women in all lines of business who are seeking Teachers, Nurses, Housekeepers, Business or Professional Assistants, Secretaries, etc.

A small advertisement in this department will reach these people.

The rate is only ten cents a word. Twenty-five cents additional if Outlook box number is used. Address

Department of Classified Advertising
THE OUTLOOK, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

SONGS OF LIBERTY
Unequaled for Service & Neighborhood Clubs
Send 35c today for a postpaid "HOME COPY"
THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., 156 Fifth Ave., New York

Don't Wear a Truss

MR. C. E. BROOKS

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.

Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.
Brooks Appliance Co., 471D. State St., Marshall, Mich.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The North Jersey Shore At Its Best

The utmost in resort hotels. Absolutely unrivalled, on the North Jersey Coast, for comfort, equipment, guest facilities and general environment.

New Monterey Hotel — *Opens June 28th, 1919.* — **North Asbury Park, N. J.**

Accommodates 500. All rooms outside ones. Hot and cold salt water in all bathrooms. Perfect service by white employees.

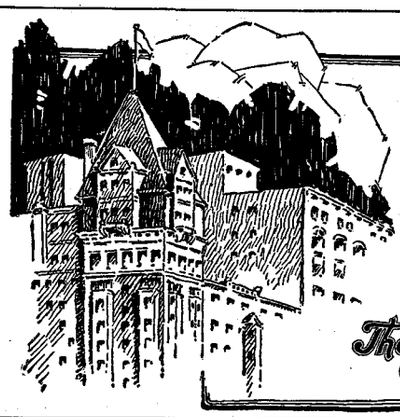
BEAUTIFUL NEW GRILL

Opens July 1st. Exquisite furnishings. A la carte service.

Thé Dansant daily, 3-6, special music; supper, 8-12 with dancing.
Largest and finest restaurant on North Jersey Coast.

New York Booking Office: 8 West 40th Street.
W. H. Westwood, N. Y. Representative

SHERMAN DENNIS, Manager.



The Hollenden offers a combination of central location, splendid service, and cuisine of super-excellence.

RATES:
European plan, with Bath:
Single $2.00 to $4.00
Double 4.00 to 5.50
With Twin Beds 5.00 to 7.00

The Hollenden Cleveland

FOR SALE OR RENT
To Close An Estate
Charming Sea-Shore Property
On Lower Maine Coast

CAN you picture a more glorious place to live—summer or winter, or the year 'round?

Picturesque, strongly built house of 16 rooms with modern appointments; garage or stable; 35 acres along the half-mile ocean front; 110 acres of woodland, pasture and field.

The surroundings of this wonderful home run the gamut of appeals—from the vigorous, rock-studded shore to the more peaceful greensward and velvety sand beaches.

This property is situated 2 miles south of Ogunquit, 3 miles north of York Beach; is 36 miles from Portland and 3 hours from Boston.

The price is surprisingly appealing. For particulars please address—

ROBERT N. SIMPERS
44 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Half mile of wonderful ocean front"

BY THE WAY

Apropos of the Peace Treaty, two remarks overheard on the subway may be quoted. No. 1: "Strange! this treaty doesn't appear to satisfy anybody completely—even the Germans don't like it!" No. 2: "The Germans object to the terms as too drastic; but if they had won, what terms would they have imposed? Why, they'd just have made frankfurters out of us!"

The fiftieth anniversary of the driving of the golden spike which marked the completion of the first American transcontinental railway was celebrated at Ogden, Utah, on May 10. A replica of the "Jupiter," an engine which was used in the building of the road, was driven by the engineer of the original engine, and several other men who were engaged in the work of construction were present. These included three Chinamen, each over ninety years old. In the accounts of the driving of the golden spike no mention is made of the final disposition of that spike. Was it "lifted" by some impecunious prospector, or has it been placed in a museum of industrial curios?

A batch of letters from Mrs. Thrale, Dr. Johnson's friend, was recently sold at auction. One of them contains this anecdote: A neighbor's maid came to her with the request from her mistress for the loan of a book, which the maid said was "Milk and Asparagus Lost." Mrs. Thrale says: "I did immediately comprehend her meaning, and sent her Milton's 'Paradise Lost.'"

"Collier's" prints a picture of a Christ-like figure under which are the words: "Ever since I heard there was such a dream as a League of Nations I have prayed on my knees each night that it come true." The figure is that of Anton Lang, of Oberammergau, who takes the character of Christ in the Passion Play. He was recently interviewed by a correspondent of "Collier's," and expressed himself as above quoted, and added that he hoped that the Passion Play might be produced again in 1920, as "it might help bring the nations together again."

"A dressmaker recently back from Paris," the London "Sphere" says, reports that "black satin is all the rage in the Ville Lumière. Coats and skirts of it are worn with almost unvarying monotony. But one fairly gasps at the brevity of the skirts, though the Parisienne is undismayed and continues her progress in a skirt barely two inches below her knees with a calm and unblushing air of conviction."

"The number of sailors who during the war were dropped at the port of New York with no possessions but the clothes on their backs was much larger than could be publicly known," says "Shipping." These men, victims of the German methods of warfare, became guests of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and that Society's war records tell some strange stories. One of the remarkable incidents recorded is that of three survivors from one vessel who had each been at sea since boyhood, one thirty-five years, one thirty years, and one twenty-seven years, but had never been shipwrecked before.

An American newspaper man writes from Berlin that real leather shoes are kept in glass cases in the shoe stores there and labeled "250 marks" (about $62.50). He says that when he saw these prices he

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

By the Way (Continued)

understood why he had seen this sign in the rooms of every German hotel: "Do not put your shoes outside the door for polishing. Give them personally to the *Hausdiener*."

Story writers are often at a loss to know what themes to employ; the editor of a popular magazine tells them what *not* to write about, as follows: He does not want "stories in which the man and the girl meet in a Pullman car, or in a Greenwich Village eating-house; stories of politics, of the occult, of college life, of the cow-country, or of A.D. 2000; stories and poems dealing with death"—of these last he says he "already has four hundred and three on hand;" which looks as though he had weakly accepted contributions he doesn't want or is unaccountably slow in returning them.

A correspondent discredits the quotation, "Many a little makes a mickle," and says that the real Scotch proverb is, "Monie mickles mak' a muckle." Mickle and muckle, however, are defined as the same thing—"a large amount or quantity; abundance." The Oxford English Dictionary says, under "mickle:" "Chiefly in proverb, Many a little (or pickle) makes a mickle."

An English clergyman, according to a humorous weekly, was astonished one day, while officiating for a friend in a remote moorland church, to see the old verger abstract a half-crown from the collection plate before presenting it at the altar rails. After the service he told the old man that his crime had been discovered. The verger looked puzzled. Then a sudden light dawned on him: "Why, sir, you don't mean that ould half-crown of mine? Why, I've led off with he this last fifteen year."

Social reformers will be encouraged by reading a passage on cretinism in a book called "How to Live." In 1900, it says, a traveler who visited Aosta, in Italy, found many cretins among the beggars in the streets, in the asylums, in the homes—"everywhere he ran across these awful apologies for human beings." But in 1910 he found only one! What had happened? "Simply a few resolute, intelligent reformers had changed the entire situation." An isolation institution had been established by the state; no marriages were permitted; and as cretins do not live long, they had become practically extinct.

When the fires of war have cooled down somewhat, salvage parties to hunt for scuttled treasure will doubtless begin to be active. One of the places to hunt for vanished gold will doubtless be North Keeling Island, where the Emden was beached when the Sydney ended the German raider's spectacular career. One of the Emden's crew, as recorded in a book entitled "Stories of the Ships," has confessed that when the raider was beached sixty thousand gold sovereigns, part of the spoils from captured English merchant ships, were swept from her decks into the sea. The coral reef where the Emden was stranded may yet give up this treasure.

The advertiser quoted below has lost his "Henrietta," but he might win a prize for having owned the queerest pet on record. The advertisement is from the columns of the "Evening Capital and Maryland Gazette," of Annapolis:

LOST—Pet turtle with hand-painted back; answers to the name Henrietta. Reward if returned to Capital office.

Take One!

and use it for Health and Pleasure this Summer

The out-of-door season is here. Get away to the Mountains or the Beaches. Live a while close to Nature. Breathe a deep breath of the pine woods. Get the tang of the Sea. Forget business! Welcome Peace.

The United States Railroad Administration has issued illustrated booklets, as shown here, to help you decide *where to go*. Each contains authoritative information, list of hotels, etc. Your local ticket agent will assist you; or apply to the nearest Consolidated Ticket Office, or write to the nearest Travel Bureau, naming the booklet desired

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS 1918

·UNITED·STATES·RAILROAD·ADMINISTRATION·

Travel Bureau
143 Liberty Street
New York City

Travel Bureau
646 Transportation Building
Chicago

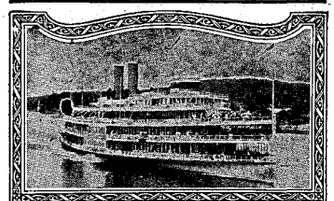
Travel Bureau
602 Healey Building
Atlanta

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS

When you notify The Outlook of a change in your address, both the old and the new address should be given. Kindly write, if possible, two weeks before the change is to take effect.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tours and Travel



Hudson River by Daylight

In planning your summer vacation be sure to include the delightful daylight sail between New York and Albany.

Direct rail connections to the Catskills, Berkshires, Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Niagara Falls and all points North, East and West

All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted

FOUR FAMOUS STEAMERS
Service Daily, including Sunday

Hudson River Day Line

Desbrosses Street Pier, N. Y.

JAPAN CHINA

Limited Party Sailing
SEPTEMBER 21, 1919

EGYPT AND PALESTINE
Spring and Summer 1920

The Battlefields of France
in the Summer of 1920

H. W. DUNNING & CO.
6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

GO to EUROPE or CALIFORNIA at MY EXPENSE or elsewhere by forming a small party as soon as conditions will allow. BABCOCK'S EUROPEAN and AMERICAN TOURS, 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn. Est. 1900.

Hotels and Resorts

CANADA

MYRTLE HOUSE
Digby, Nova Scotia
Queen of Canadian Resorts
Ideal Climate
Golf, fishing, boating, bathing.
Cuisine the best. Booklet.
HERRICK & SELLMAN

MAINE

THE HOMESTEAD
Bailey Island, Maine
Open June 15 to Sept. 15. Air, scene and table all of the best. Illustrated booklet on application. Thomas E. Hazell, Summit, N. J.

Robinhood Inn and Cottages
Bailey Island, Me., will open June 15. Bathing, fishing, sailing. For circular, Miss MASSEY.

"THE FIRS" Deer Isle (Sunset P. O.), Me.
Penobscot Bay Resort Region. Inn, cottages, tents. A summer home of comfort and a beautiful outdoors. Rates moderate.
S. B. KNOWLTON, Haverford, Pa.

YORK CAMPS LOON LAKE, MAINE
In famous Rangeley region in heart of mountains facing lake. Private log cabins with open fires and baths. Central dining-room. Golf within easy reach; garage. Boating, bathing, fishing, mountain climbing. Farm one mile from camp furnishes fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, certified milk. Booklet. J. LEWIS YORK, Prop.

THE OCEAN HOUSE, YORK BEACH, ME. Leading hotel. Fine location. All conveniences. Excellent cuisine. Comfortable and homelike. Golf, tennis, beautiful drives, bathing and fishing. Ideal spot for children. Booklet. W. J. SIMPSON.

Hotels and Resorts

MAINE

OGUNQUIT, MAINE
HIGH ROCK HOTEL
Cottages, Studios, Bungalows.

MASSACHUSETTS

HOTEL PURITAN
Commonwealth Ave. Boston
THE DISTINCTIVE BOSTON HOUSE
Globe Trotters call the Puritan one of the most homelike hotels in the world. Your inquiries gladly answered and our booklet mailed
O'Costello Mgr.

Brooks Mansion
89 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
American plan. Select family hotel; quiet, residential section; excellent table; elevator; near theatres and shopping district; homelike. Tourists accommodated—$3.50 per day and up. Suites—Two rooms and bath; single and double rooms.

CAPE COD | **THE PINES** Cotuit, Mass.
Boating, bathing. Booklets. N. C. MORSE.

If You Are Tired or Not Feeling Well
you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than
THE WELDON HOTEL
GREENFIELD, MASS.
It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
The Leslie
A quiet, cozy little house by the sea
OPENS JUNE 7, 1919. PRIVATE BATHS.
Descriptive booklet.

BEACH HOUSE
Siasconset, Mass.

NANTUCKET ISLAND
Golfers' Summer Paradise
Best 18-hole seashore course in U. S.
Tennis, surf bathing, etc.
No Malaria No Hay Fever No Hot Days
American Plan Moderate Rates
MERWIN J. BULKLEY, Proprietor

NEW HAMPSHIRE

GOLF, tennis and mountain climbing. Fourteenth Annual Lawn Tennis Tournament for New Hampshire State and White Mts. Championship, auspices of United States National Lawn Tennis Association, July 29 and following days.
One of the Ideal Tour Hotels
CRAWFORD HOUSE
Crawford Notch
WHITE MTS., N. H.
SEASON, JUNE 25—OCT. 11
Address BARRON HOTEL CO.
Crawford House, Crawford Notch, N. H.

NEW JERSEY

The ENGLESIDE
Beach Haven N. J.
Opens June 20. The best combination of seashore features on the coast. Matchless bay for sailing and fishing, perfect beach and bathing. Five tennis courts. The Engleside has all the modern conveniences, private baths with sea and fresh water. Booklet. R. F. Engle, Mgr.
SURE RELIEF FROM HAY FEVER

NEW YORK

HURRICANE LODGE
and COTTAGES
IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.
Season opens June 14th. Comfortable, homelike. Altitude 1,800 ft. Extensive verandas overlooking Keene Valley. Trout fishing. Camping. Golf links, nine well-kept greens. Mile course. Tennis and croquet. Fresh vegetables. Fine dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Terms $18 to $30 per week. Special rates for season. Address K. BELKNAP, Mgr., Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

CAMP LINGERLONG
On Pine Lake. Includes 500 acres of wildest Adirondack Mountains. Hunting, fishing, swimming, canoeing, tennis, saddle horses. Tramps to surrounding mountain peaks, Lake George and Lake Champlain. Dancing. Excellent meals. Spring water. Cabins and tents $14, $16 and up. Private parties entirely isolated. References required. Manager, ROYDEN BARBER, Clemons, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS
INTERBROOK LODGE and COTTAGES
Keene Valley, N. Y.
On direct trail to Mt. Marcy, very heart of Mts. Illustrated booklet giving description of Keene Valley and the Lodge sent on request. $15 and $18 a week. M. E. LUCK.

Hotels and Resorts

NEW YORK

HOW would you like to live for 2 or 3 weeks or months, in cottage or hotel, on a strip of land
VIRTUALLY SIX MILES AT SEA?
Where there are congenial neighbors and all of the conveniences of home. Where the breeze seldom stops blowing; where boating, bathing and fishing are daily pastimes and where the cost is reasonable. Do you know that
POINT O' WOODS, L. I.
only 50 miles from New York, is such a place?
Direct inquiries to C. W. NASH, Supt., Point O' Woods, L. I.

Sunset Camp Cottages, Bungalows, and Tents
Modern improvements. Write for booklet and reference. R. Bennett, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

NEW GRANT HOUSE
Stamford, N. Y., in-the-Catskills
Famous for its cuisine, select clientage, and home atmosphere. Suites with private baths. Orchestra. Golf, tennis, swimming pool. Saddle horses. Booklet. E. L. JONES, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY

If Coming to New York Why Pay Excessive Hotel Rates?

THE CLENDENING 202 W. 103d St. New York
HOMELIKE RATHER THAN HOTEL LIKE
Short Block from Broadway Subway Station. A Hotel of Quality and Refinement. Rates are Per Suite; Not for Each Person.
PARLOR, BEDROOM, AND BATH
$2.50, $3.00 (1 or 2 Persons)
Parlor, 2 Bedrooms and Bath, $3.50, $5.00. (2 to 4 Persons)
Parlor, 3 Bedrooms and Bath, $5.00, $7.00. (4 to 6 Persons)
Write for Booklet C and Map of N. Y. City.

Hotel Le Marquis
31st Street & Fifth Avenue
New York
Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.
Room and bath $4.50 per day with meals, or $2.50 per day without meals.
Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. JOHN P. TOLSON.

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

PENNSYLVANIA

Glen Garriff, Mt. Pocono, Pa.
Special rates for June and September.
SUSAN T. CARSWELL

VERMONT

FISHING IS ALWAYS GOOD
at
AVERILL, VERMONT
Let COLD SPRING CAMPS accommodate you!
Main Camp and twelve Cabins comfortably furnished.
NO mosquitoes! NO black flies!
An IDEAL spot for ladies, gentlemen, and families to spend their vacation!
Cold Spring Camps, Averill, VERMONT.
C. M. QUIMBY, Prop. H. A. QUIMBY, Mgr.

CHESTER, VT. "The Maples." Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water, bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. Refs. exchanged. The MISSES SARGEANT.

"The Dorms," Poultney, Vt.
Three modern buildings with all improvements, located in beautiful village in Green Mts. Fresh milk, fruits, and vegetables from farm. Attractive walks and drives. Mountain climbing. Box O, Poultney, Vt.

Health Resorts

"INTERPINES"
Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

Crest View Sanatorium
Greenwich, Ct. First-class in all respects, home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

LINDEN The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well
Doylestown, Pa. An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D.
(late of The Walter Sanitarium)

Health Resorts

Sanford Hall, est. 1841
Private Hospital
For Mental and Nervous Diseases
Comfortable, homelike surroundings; modern methods of treatment; competent nurses. 15 acres of lawn, park, flower and vegetable gardens. Food the best. *Write for booklet.*
Sanford Hall Flushing New York

Dr. Reeves' Sanitarium
A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and mental patients. Also elderly people requiring care. Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose, Mass.

Apartments

WANTED—Apartment in New York City containing living-room or studio dining-room, kitchen, two bedrooms with bath and maid's room. Also in same building apartment containing living-room or studio bedroom with bath. Location preferably out of the usual beaten paths, something not usually rented, if possible, and preferably in a private house altered for such purpose. Nothing south of Greenwich Village need be submitted nor north of Seventy-second St. Address Charles H. Davis, 1822 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

To Let—5 or 6 rooms and bath. Morningside Hts., facing Park, near Columbia University, Cathedral, river. Cool, quiet, accessible. July 1-Sept. 15. Ref. essential. 559, Outlook.

Apartment Five rooms and bath to sublet for the summer, furnished, a few minutes from Columbia, 40 Morningside Ave., cor. 118th St., Apartment 31, $75. Telephone 3447 Morningside. E. R. BIRKINS.

Board Wanted

WANTED—in New England or New York State, by the sea or in the mountains, for one month or longer, during July and August, **a home for four adults, where no other guests are taken.** Only persons need reply who have nice, comfortable, airy houses, with all modern conveniences, where fresh vegetables, fruit, milk, eggs, etc., can be provided daily. Liberal compensation for specially attractive accommodations. Address B. G. FORSYTH, Box 245, Morristown, N. J.

Country Board

COUNTRY BOARD
For middle-aged women. Colonial home on hilltop. Delightful view of country and Lake Ontario. Electric lights, bathroom, excellent table. On State road, three miles from Oswego. Open June 2d. Miss ALICE E. PERRY, Fruit Valley R. F. D., Oswego, N. Y.

A Few Guests Accommodated
in a refined home. Address "Country," West Cornwall, Conn. 553, Outlook.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

FOR RENT in MADISON, CONN. SUMMER HOME on Boston Post Road, on breezy hill top. Fireplaces, sleeping-porch, 3 baths. $1,000 for season. Apply to Owner of Oak Hill, Madison, Conn.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED
"The Sumacs," Washington, Ct. Nestles on a southern slope; extended view down a beautiful wooded valley. 13 rooms, upstairs sitting-room. 7 acres, garage, town water, reasonable rent. Address GIBSON, Room 322, 56 Wall St., N. Y. City.

MAINE

TO LET for SEASON, new **8-room furnished cottage,** with bath, fireplace, large porch. Beautiful sea view. $250. Also 6-room cottage, $150. At Squirrel Isle, Maine. A. A. SOULE, Augusta, Me.

To Let at Boothbay Harbor, Me.
Furnished cottage, 7 rooms, fireplace, city water, broad piazzas. $150 for season. Address Emma E. Jones, 63 River Ave., Gardiner, Me.

CASCO BAY, MAINE
For Sale—Estate of 50 Acres
Sightly location for colony or summer home. 2 houses, 7 and 10 rooms, 2 stables, hennery. Located 12 miles from Bath, Me., accessible by land and water. GEO. L. HARRIS, 39 Free St., South Portland, Me.

NEW HARBOR, ME. To rent, six-room furnished cottage, fireplace, spring water; beautiful scenery; ocean front. $100 per season. Geo. E. Little, New Harbor, Me.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Real Estate

MAINE

MOOSEHEAD LAKE, MAINE

Camp Caribou

Summer cottage on lake shore, facing mountains; large, fully furnished, seven chambers, hot and cold water, spring water, bathing. Through Pullmans to lake. Trout, salmon and togue. Daily mail. Rental $600, includes ice, fuel and complete equipment. For references, photographs and particulars address F. S. Snyder, 55 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

For Sale—Penobscot Bay Region **Charming old estate**—14-room house. About 300 acres, 60 acres tillage; shore frontage; two barns, poultry, ice and tool houses; 20 head cattle, 3 horses, 200 hens. Bargain $10,000. Jones Sisters, West Brooksville, Me.

$200. Maine Coast Directly on the water, furnished bungalow, 8 rooms, bath, open fireplace, hardwood floors, large piazzas, beautiful scenery. Mrs. J. T. BUTLER, Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.

MASSACHUSETTS

MANOMET, PLYMOUTH, MASS.

Shore cottage, furnished, to let or for sale. Piazzas, electric lights, hot and cold water, conveniences, *open fireplaces. Terms moderate.* Wm. H. Hawley, Room 16, State House, Boston.

NANTUCKET, MASS. Furnished Cottage. Ocean front. 6 large rooms, *piazza, fireplace. Fine bathing. $200 season.* Inquire Room 1005, 20 E. 27th St., N. Y. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

Charming Summer Homes and Cottages, furnished, for rent and for sale Write for booklets. SARGENT & Co., New London, N. H.
Headquarters Lake Sunapee Real Estate

SUGAR HILL, N. H. Season 1919. Attractive furnished cottage near Sunset Hill House, 10 rooms, bath, 2 lavatories, open fireplaces, electric lights, garage. Golf, tennis, etc. Housekeeping or not, as desired. Apply to J. B. HARDON, 87 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY

To let, furnished, **Brooklyn, N. Y.,** 10-room house, Park Slope, attractive neighborhood, for 3 months. Half hour from ocean. References exchanged. 527, Outlook.

ATTRACTIVE STUCCO

TWO FAMILY, Fourteen Room Dwelling. Nice residential section, suburbs of New York City. Half hour Grand Central; also near subway. Hot water heat, gas, etc. Plot 50 x 100. Garages. Price $9,500. Full particulars from owner, 9,815, Outlook.

NEW YORK

For rent, furnished, on ARCADY—11 rooms, 3 baths, motor boat, rowboats. Ideal spot for children. **PETER PAN COTTAGE**—8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping-porches, bathing beach, rowboat. These houses are on a beautifully situated woodland estate with ¾ mile water-front, one mile north of Hulett's Landing. For further particulars inquire 64 West 56th St., New York. **LAKE GEORGE**

Real Estate

NEW YORK

ADIRONDACK CAMP to rent. *To private parties (not invalids) for season,* furnished cottage, 8 rooms and bath, on Big Tupper Lake; high, breezy, wooded site; superb outlook. Garage, boats, ice, wood, etc. Easy access by fine road. 529, Outlook.

For Rent At **Crater Club,** Essex-on-Lake Champlain, a fully furnished housekeeping camp, five bedrooms, for June and July. For particulars apply to *F. HALPIN, 270 Broadway, New York.*

Furnished House with bath, to rent, summer and winter. Desirable location on State Road, thirty-five miles from N. Y. City. *Large garden space* and garage. For information write N. I. MEKEEL, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

Money-making farms. 17 States. *$10 to $100 acre. Stock, tools, crops* often included to settle quickly. Write for big illustrated catalogue. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, 2026 B. M., Sun Bldg., New York.

PENNSYLVANIA

FOR RENT

Large well-planned cottage, overlooking beautiful mountain scenery and golf course at Pocono Manor (a hotel and cottage colony), one and a half miles from Pocono Summit station on the D. L. & W. R. R., one hundred miles from New York. Completely furnished for housekeeping, except table and bed linen. Living and dining rooms, porches and kitchen. Seven master's bedrooms (four with running water), two sleeping porches, three baths and two showers. Two maids' rooms and bath. Chauffeur's room and bath. Garage for two cars. Pure spring water, electric lights, telephone, hot water heating system, five open fireplaces, trunk elevator and laundry. For further particulars apply to EDWIN A. HOOPES, Agt., Pocono Manor, Pa.

VERMONT

For Sale 11 acres best loam soil. Southern slope. Brook, grove, apple trees, cherries, plums, small fruit. Splendid shade, shrubbery, aqueduct water, telephone. Large buildings, 15 rods from highway, *cement* cellars, furnace, fireplace, bath. Hardwood floors. 3 large plate windows. Porte-cochère. 2 large piazzas. 10 minutes' walk from Brandon Inn in "Beautiful Brandon," Vermont. Come and see! Address O. A. GEE, M.D.

For rent—Modern 7-room cottage on lake, Greensboro, Vt. Golf, tennis, canoeing, garage; high altitude, no mosquitoes. Address MRS. DAWSON, 50 Morningside Drive, N. Y.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

MANUSCRIPTS copied by expert. 6,964, Outlook.

FOR THE HOME

REMNANTS—Chambrays and percales. Samples submitted. Universal Co., Woonsocket, R. I.

VEGETABLES, fruits, home grown, home canned in glass. Choicest possible product. Alma Hibbard, Gansevoort, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

Professional Situations

WANTED—Physician, also councilors, for boys' camp, Maine. Box 79, Station L, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Business Situations

RAILWAY traffic inspector, $110 a month to start and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months' home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet CM27 Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

WANTED, September first, superintendent (Protestant) children's home, New York City. Woman qualified by experience and personality for the work. 7,001, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Capable woman, desiring permanent position, to do housework in family of three ladies; three other maids. References required and experience in private house desirable. Address P. O. Box 224, Elmira, N. Y.

WANTED—Assistant housekeeper for *boys' boarding school. Must be efficient and* practical. 6,956, Outlook.

WANTED for summer on Maine island, serious person for two children, 6 and 4 years. 6,991, Outlook.

REFINED young lady as mother's helper. One child. Summer at the seashore. 6,992, Outlook.

WANTED—Experienced, practical nurse for small home for aged women in western Massachusetts. Answer with references. 6,993, Outlook.

WANTED—A capable young Protestant woman as girls' matron in orphanage. Health *essential. Salary $30 month. Comfortable* home, laundry. References. 6,996, Outlook.

WANTED—Mother's helper and nursery governess. Care of two children, ages 18 months, 4 years; mending. Answer Mrs. R. Romeyn, 46 Geranium St., Flushing, N. Y.

Teachers and Governesses

GOVERNESSES, cafeteria managers, dietitians, matrons, housekeepers. Miss Richards, Box 5, East Side Station, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

INQUIRIES already coming in for teachers in all subjects for 1919. International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

MAJOR INFANTRY—DISCHARGED. Former Commandant "Honor School," 9 years' experience educational institutions, Battalion Commander 19 months, Regimental Commander 3 months. Wishes place in first-class *school* or business where energy, enthusiasm, loyalty, and ability are required. 7,003, Outlook.

VERSATILE, capable young woman, college graduate, thorough secretarial experience, *desires position as traveling companion* or secretary for summer. 7,009, Outlook.

WANTED—The principalship of an academic school or to purchase an interest in school for girls. 6,976, Outlook.

Business Situations

TECHNICALLY trained secretary desires position of responsibility in private home or summer school. Country preferred. Emerson, 2532 Broadway, New York.

OWNERS OF FLORIDA CITRUS GROVES. If dissatisfied with your holding or with management address 6,967, Outlook.

WOMAN wishes work on farm, preferably under another woman. No experience. References. 6,975, Outlook.

YOUNG WOMAN, graduate bookkeeper, good sewer, efficient houseworker, wants *position in home or institution.* Burd School, 63d and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

PASTOR'S assistant, experienced, college woman, stenographer, wishes work in East or Middle West. 6,993, Outlook.

PRIVATE secretary on vacation wishes similar summer work or as tutor or companion to boy. 6,998, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED, by nurse, competent of giving massage, position as companion to Christian woman who wishes to travel. References given. Address E. B. M., care Mrs. Lyon, 3624 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A woman of refinement would like care of gentleman's home. Capable of taking entire charge. Best of references furnished. 6,957, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

FRENCH lady (Parisian), refined, good school experience, excellent references, wishes position for summer, chaperon or teacher. 6,942, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as companion or housekeeper overseer by refined, intelligent lady. 6,995, Outlook.

LADY desires position as companion or social secretary. 7,002, Outlook.

GRADUATE nurse wishes position during summer as companion. Would travel. 7,005, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, disengaged July and August, wishing to visit Western State via Western Coast of Canada, will go as lady's companion, or other capacity—for fare. 7,006, Outlook.

POSITION—Companion or governess by young Canadian woman. Educated, capable. Lived three years abroad. 7,004, Outlook.

WANTED, by cultured, capable lady with executive ability, position of trust and responsibility; companion, chaperone, managing housekeeper. Fitted to take charge affairs on big scale—would travel and take care of semi-invalid, etc. Can bring well trained domestic help with her. References exchanged. 7,007, Outlook.

REFINED Southern girl, college graduate, desires position travel, companion, secretary. 7,010, Outlook.

GRADUATE nurse, orphan, desires position useful companion with elderly couple or invalid gentleman, army officer preferred. Highest credentials. 7,012, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

TEACHER, experienced, English, dramatics, physical education, desires position. 6,963, Outlook.

KINDERGARTNER wishes position as governess for summer months. Seven years' experience. 6,912, Outlook.

WANTED—Out of town position as tutor, secretary, or companion by young man of college training and five years' practical experience. 6,980, Outlook.

WANTED—Summer work as companion or tutor to boy. Proficient in tutoring and athletics. Fond of children and *outdoor life.* 6,997, Outlook.

REFINED young girl, fond of children and outdoor sports, three years' successful teaching experience, desires position as tutor or companion. Best of references. 7,000. Outlook.

COLLEGE girl desires position as governess or companion during summer. 6,990, Outlook.

KINDERGARTNER (practice teacher), folk dancing, song-games, wishes summer position, hotel, camp. 7,013, Outlook.

PRINCETON undergraduate desires position as tutor in secondary school subjects, *mathematics in particular.* Address 7 M Dod Hall, Princeton, N. J.

FRENCH teacher, diplomée, experienced. Summer position, governess, companion, tutor. English, music. References. 7,019, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send anything on approval; services free. References. 309 W. 99th Street.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

WANTED—Young women to take training as baby nurses at Orange Orphan Home. Salary while training, good position guaranteed on graduating. Apply 197 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.

LADY, experienced with children, would take into her delightful country home 12 girls, ages about 12, two weeks or longer, throughout summer. Forty acres, riding, etc. Trained nurse and assistant. Hour New York. $25 weekly. Highest references exchanged. 7,011, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED mother offers happy home for children during summer on poultry farm, safe bathing, near New York. 7,015, Outlook.

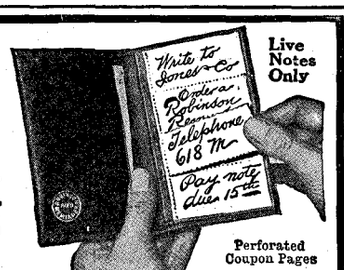
HELP WANTED!

Are you in need of a Mother's Helper, Companion, Nurse, Governess, Teacher, Business or Professional Assistant?

The Classified Want Department of The Outlook has for many years offered to subscribers a real service. A small advertisement in this department will bring results.

The rate is only ten cents per word. Address

Department of Classified Advertising
THE OUTLOOK
381 Fourth Ave., New York



$1 POST PAID

Live Notes Only

Perforated Coupon Pages

ROBINSON REMINDER

Each Memo Separate

Tear Out When Attended To

Each memo a perforated coupon, which, when attended to, is torn out. Live notes only. No searching thru obsolete notes. Everything ready for instant reference. Handy pocket in cover.

With each Reminder is an extra filler

	3 in. x 5 in.	3 1-2 in. x 7 in.
Handsome Black Leather	$1.00	$1.50
India Calf or Seal Grain Cowhide	1.75	2.00
Genuine Seal or Morocco	2.25	3.00

Ladies' Shopping Reminder 2 3-4 in. x 3 3-4 in., with pencil and extra filler, $1.00; in Patent Leather, $1.25.

Extra Fillers

Size B, 3 in. x 5 in. (4 coupons to the page)	75c per doz.
Size A 3 1-2 in. x 7 in. (6 coupons to the page)	$1.00 per doz.
Size L, 2 3-4 in. x 3 3-4 in. (3 coupons to the page)	70c per doz.

Name in gold on cover—25c extra

If not at your stationer's, order from us. Stationers write.

Robinson Mfg. Co., 94 Elm Street, Westfield, Mass.

Weigh *what you* Should

If thin, *build up.* If burdened with excess flesh, *reduce!* Have an attractive *figure.* You CAN—as sure as sunrise. Let me explain how 87,000 refined women have done this; how *you* can do it. Simple, sure, effective. All in your own room—in a surprisingly short time.

Be Well

Without Drugs

I build your vitality so that all sorts of physical ailments are relieved by Nature's methods—no drugs nor medicines. I strengthen your heart, teach you how to stand, to walk and breathe correctly. I have spent 16 years at this work—leading physicians endorse me.

My booklet telling how to stand and walk correctly is free. Shall I mail it to you NOW? If later you desire my services you will find the cost most reasonable. Write me.

Susanna Cocroft
624 S. Michigan Ave., Dept. 8, Chicago

Miss Cocroft is nationally recognized as an authority on conditioning women as training camps have conditioned our men.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Speed up Returns from your Mail Advertising *with* STRATHMORE Quality Papers

1-Concentrate
your mail advertising where it does most good

2-Concentrate
it on a selected list of prospects

3-Concentrate
it on Strathmore Quality Papers—
THEY make the selected list successful

The Strathmore Paper Co., of Mittineague, Mass, will be glad to send "Selective Mailings" on your request

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Cost *versus* Value!

THE great illuminated Metropolitan Tower clock cost $100,000 and it's worth it. It tells time night and day to thousands of New Yorkers—but its utility is limited to its immediate vicinity.

The Ingersoll Radiolite costs as little as $2.75, and because its dial is coated with a substance containing real radium, it glows your night time wherever you are. It's the watch that gave our soldiers in France better service than any other watch on the front—it's giving the same faithful service to thousands throughout the world *now*.

Imagine the convenience of this watch at night to the businessman, the housekeeper, the sportsman, nurses, doctors—everyone whose work or play takes him into the dark.

The Radiolite is a sturdy watch encased in nickel. The Radiolite 2-in-1 is the same watch in an attractive stand. For outdoor men and women, the Midget Wrist Radiolite is the ideal timepiece; small and strongly built, it comes with pigskin strap. The Waterbury Radiolite is a handsome and durable jeweled watch. Encased in nickel and made in popular size. Look for the store with an Ingersoll display and remember—

"There's no Radiolite but the Ingersoll Radiolite."

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO.
315 Fourth Avenue, New York

Chicago San Francisco Montreal Shanghai
Buenos Aires London

(Ingersoll Watch Co., Ltd., Distributors)

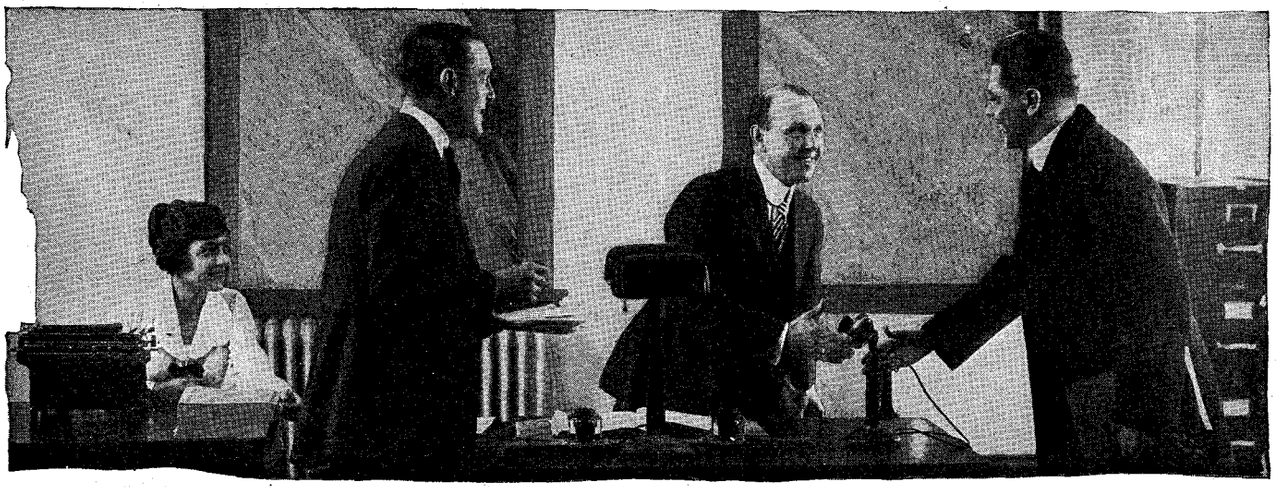
NOTE: The U. S. Revenue Law effective April 1, 1919, places a 5 per cent tax on all watches.

Ingersoll Radiolite

Tells Time in the Dark

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

[*Advertisement*]



"I was astounded at my new power over men and women. People actually went out of their way to do things for me, they seemed EAGER TO PLEASE ME"

The Secret of Making People Like You

"Getting people to like you is the quick road to success — it's more important than ability," says this man. It surely did wonders for him. How he does it—a simple method which anyone can use instantly.

ALL the office was talking about it, and we were wondering which one of us would be the lucky man.

There was an important job to be filled—as Assistant-to-the-President. According to the general run of salaries in the office, this one would easily pay from $7,000 to $10,000 a year.

The main requisite, as we understood it, was striking personality and the ability to meet even the biggest men in their offices, their clubs, and their homes on a basis of absolute equality. This the firm considered of even more importance than knowledge of the business.

You know just what happens when news of this sort gets around an office. The boys got to picking the man among themselves. They had the choice all narrowed down to two men—Harrison and myself. That was the way I felt about it, too. Harrison was big enough for the job, and could undoubtedly make a success of it. But, personally, I felt that I had the edge on him in lots of ways. And I was sure that the firm knew it, too.

Never shall I forget my thrill of pleasure when the president's secretary came into my office with a cheery smile, looked at me meaningly, handed me a bulletin and said, "Mr. Frazer, here is the news about the new Assistant-to-the-President." There seemed to be a new note of added respect in her attitude toward me. I smiled my appreciation as she left my desk.

At last I had come into my own! Never did the sun shine so brightly as on that morning, and never did it seem so good to be alive! These were my thoughts as I gazed out of the window, seeing not the hurrying throngs, but vivid pictures of my new position flashing before me. And then for a further joyous thrill I read the bulletin. It said, "Effective January 1, Mr. Henry J. Peters, of our Cleveland office, will assume the duties of Assistant-to-the-President at the home office."

Peters! Peters!—surely it *couldn't* be Peters! Why, this fellow Peters was only a branch-office salesman. . . *Personality!* Why, he was only five feet four inches high, and had no more personality than a mouse. Stack him up against a big man and he'd look and act like an office boy. I knew Peters well and there was nothing to him, nothing at all.

January the first came and Peters assumed his new duties. All the boys were openly hostile to him. Naturally, I felt very keenly about it, and didn't exactly go out of my way to make things pleasant for him—not exactly!

But our open opposition didn't seem to bother Peters. He went right on with his work and began to make good. Soon I noticed that, despite my feelings against him, I was secretly beginning to admire him. He was winning over the other boys, too. It wasn't long before we all buried our little hatchets and palled up with Peters.

The funny thing about it was the big hit he made with the people we did business with. I never saw anything like it. They would come in and write in and telephone in to the firm and praise Peters to the skies. They insisted on doing business with him, and gave him orders of a size that made us dizzy to look at. And offers of positions!—why, Peters had almost as many fancy-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

figure positions offered to him as a dictionary has words.

What I could not get into my mind was how a little, unassuming, ordinary-to-look-at-chap like Peters could make such an impression with everyone—especially with influential men. He seemed to have an uncanny influence over people. The masterly Peters of today was an altogether different man from the commonplace Peters I had first met years ago. I could not figure it out, nor could the other boys.

One day at luncheon I came right out and asked Peters how he did it. I half expected him to evade. But he didn't. He let me in on the secret. He said he was not afraid to do it as there was always plenty of room at the top.

"People would come in and write in and telephone in and praise Peters to the skies . . . he was showered with offers of fancy figure positions."

What Peters told me acted on my mind in exactly the same way as when you stand on a hill and look through binocular glasses at objects in the far distance. Many things I could not see before suddenly leaped into my mind with startling clearness. A new sense of power surged through me. And I felt the urge to put it into action.

Within a month I was getting remarkable results. *I had suddenly become popular.* Business men of importance who had formerly given me only a passing nod of acquaintance, suddenly showed a desire for my friendship. I was invited into the most select social circles. People—even strangers—actually went out of their way to do things for me. At first I was astounded at my new power over men and women. Not only could I get them to do what I wanted them to do, but they actually anticipated my wishes and seemed eager to *please me.* But let me tell you some of my experiences.

One of our biggest customers had a grievance against the firm. He held off payment of a big bill and switched to one of our competitors. I was sent to see him. He met me like a cornered tiger. A few words and I calmed him. Inside of fifteen minutes he was showering me with apologies. He gave me a check in full payment, another big order, and promised to continue giving us all his business.

For certain reasons it became necessary for the firm to obtain a signed letter from a prominent public man. Three of our men had tried, and failed. Then I was given the job. I felt I had been made the "goat." But I got the signed letter, and with it an inside tip which enabled us to land a prize order about which our competitors are still guessing and wondering.

Then trouble sprang up at one of our factories. The men talked strike. Things looked ugly. I was sent to straighten it out. On the eve of a general walkout, I pacified the men and headed off the strike. And not only this, but ever since then this factory has led all our other plants in production.

I could tell you dozens of similar instances, but they all tell the same story—the ability to make people like you, believe what you want them to believe, and to do what you want them to do. I take no personal credit for what I have done. All the credit I give to the method Peters told me about. We have told it to lots of our friends, and it has enabled them to do just as remarkable things as Peters and I have done.

Which reminds me: One of my wife's close friends moved to another town where she was a stranger. My wife of course knew of my method. She told it to her friend with the idea that it might be of assistance to her in meeting new people. It helped her so wonderfully that in a very short time she won the close friendship of many of the "best families" in the town. Every one wonders how she did it. But WE know.

But you want to know what method I used to do all these remarkable things. It is this: You know that every one doesn't think alike. What one likes another dislikes. What pleases one offends another. And what offends one pleases another. Well, there is your cue. You can make an instant hit with any one if you say the things they want you to say, and act the way they want you to act. Do this and they will surely like you, and believe in you, and will go miles out of their way to PLEASE YOU.

You can do this easily by knowing certain simple signs. Written on every man, woman and child are signs, as clearly and as distinctly as though they were in letters a foot high, which show you from one quick glance exactly what to say and to do to please them—to get them to believe what you want them to believe—to think as you think—to do exactly what you want them to do.

In knowing these simple signs is the whole secret of getting what you want out of life—of making friends, of business and social advancement. Every great leader uses this method. That is why he IS a leader. Use it yourself and you will quickly become a leader—nothing can stop you. And you will want to use it for no other reason than to protect yourself against others.

What Peters told me at luncheon that day was this: "Get Dr. Blackford's 'Reading Character at Sight.'" I did so. This is how I learned to do all the remarkable things I have told you about.

You have heard of Dr. Blackford, the Master Character Analyst. Many concerns will not employ a man without first getting Dr. Blackford to pass on him. Concerns such as Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Baker-Vawter Company, Scott Paper Company and many others pay Dr. Blackford large annual fees for advice on dealing with human nature.

So great was the demand for these services that Dr. Blackford could not even begin to fill all the engagements. So Dr. Blackford has explained the method in a simple seven-lesson course entitled "Reading Character at Sight." Even a half hour's reading of this remarkable course will give you an insight into human nature and a power over people which will surprise you.

Such confidence have the publishers in Dr. Blackford's course, "Reading Character at Sight," that they will gladly send it to you on approval. Send no money. Merely fill in and mail the coupon. The complete course will go to you instantly, on approval, all charges prepaid. Look it over thoroughly. See if it lives up to the claims made for it. If you do not want to keep it, then return it, and the transaction is closed. And if you decide to keep it—as you surely will—then merely remit Five Dollars in full payment.

Remember, you take no risk, you assume no obligation. The entire course goes to you on approval. You've everything to gain—nothing to lose. So mail the coupon NOW, while this remarkable offer remains open.

"In a very short time she won the close friendship of many of the 'best families' in town"

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

Independent Corporation

Publishers of The Independent Weekly

Dept. B-226 119 West 40th St., New York

You may send me Dr. Blackford's Course of seven lessons entitled "Reading Character at Sight." I will either remail the course to you within five days after its receipt, or send you $5 in full payment of the course.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

Outlook 6-11-19

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GENESEO JAM KITCHEN

Jams and Marmalades

Peach, Pear, Plum and Blackberry Jams. Orange Marmalade and Grapefruit Marmalade.

In cartons containing ½ dozen 26 oz. enamel-lined sanitary tin cans, $2.25 per carton.

These sweets were much enjoyed by our soldiers in France, and are of the same quality as those we put up in glass.

Write for price list of other delicacies put up in glass jars to

Miss ELLEN H. NORTH

Geneseo Jam Kitchen, Geneseo, N. Y.

TEACHERS' AGENCIES

The Pratt Teachers Agency
70 Fifth Avenue, New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools. Advises parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

ILLINOIS

HOME STUDY
(27th Year)
Business Communication, Forms of Public Address—and more than 400 other Academic and professional courses are offered by correspondence. Address:
The University of Chicago
Division 10, Chicago, Ill.

LAW

Send for free book today. It will show you how the Blackstone Institute removes all the former drudgery from law study. You can gain a thorough knowledge of law in your spare time. Our free book tells what the Course is and who the big men are who have written it. Send for your copy now.

BLACKSTONE INSTITUTE
Dept. 210A 608. So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Northwestern University School of Oratory
A University Professional School

OFFERS a two year professional course for the study of Expression, Public Speaking, Story Telling, Public Address, School Dramatics, etc. For readers and speakers. A diploma course.

A four year college and professional course leading to a Bachelor's degree and to the Speech Diploma, **Graduate in Speech Arts.** For teachers, readers, speakers and students who wish a college education with a maximum emphasis on Public Speaking, Debate, etc.

Address Director Ralph Dennis, Box 15, Evanston, Ill.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

MASSACHUSETTS

DEAN ACADEMY, Franklin, Mass.
53d Year
Young men and young women find here a homelike atmosphere, thorough and efficient training in every department of a broad culture, a loyal and helpful school spirit. Liberal endowment permits liberal terms, $325–$400 per year. Special Course in Domestic Science.
For catalogue and information address
ARTHUR W. PEIRCE, Litt. D., Principal

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL
23 Highland St., Natick, Mass. A College Preparatory School for Girls. 17 miles from Boston.
Miss Conant, Miss Bigelow, Principals.

Dr. Esenwein

SHORT-STORY WRITING
A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the Short-Story taught by **Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for years Editor of Lippincott's.**
150-page catalogue free. Please address
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. 68 Springfield, Mass.

MICHIGAN

BATTLE CREEK NORMAL SCHOOL
of Physical Education. Summer Course—July 7. Six weeks. Normal Course—September 10. Three years. Broad, powerful training for a dignified profession of wholesome and happy service. Unrivaled facilities and equipment.
C. Ward Crampton, M.D., Dean, Box 38, Battle Creek, Mich.

NEW YORK CITY

The Clark School for Concentration

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS

Prepares for any college. By an intensive system of individual instruction, enables a bright pupil to complete a course in much less than the usual time, and trains pupils who have been backward elsewhere to cultivate alert, retentive minds and qualify in all subjects.
Write for records made by pupils at this school and for full descriptive catalog. Summer sessions.

Boys' School, 72d St. & West End Ave.
Girls' School, 301 West 72d St.
New York City

A School Where Records Are Made

PENNSYLVANIA

SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE FOR WOMEN
Ambler, Pennsylvania
18 Miles from Philadelphia
SUMMER COURSE—Vegetable gardening, floriculture, fruit, canning and preserving. August 4th to 30th.
Vegetable and flower gardens, greenhouses, orchards, ornamental trees and shrubs, demonstration kitchen, apiary, poultry plant, live stock. Lectures and outdoor practice. Two year diploma course beginning Jan., 1920.
ELIZABETH LEIGHTON LEE, Director

SWITZERLAND

LES ALIZIERS, Vevey, Switzerland
Home school for girls. Charming site on the north shore of Lake Geneva. Girls received at any time in the year. Special advantages for the study of French. Address
M. et MME. CHAMOREL, Vevey, Switzerland.

BOYS' CAMPS

SUMMER CAMP FOR YOUNG BOYS
The Housemother of one of the great preparatory schools for boys will receive ten boys from seven to fourteen years old into her **Lodge on the Maine Coast** near Portland for the summer. Ocean front and pine woods. Second story bedrooms or tents with counselors. Athletics, recreation, tutoring. Number strictly limited and absolutely satisfactory references required. Especial oversight and mothering. Address Mrs. I. T. Bagley, The Tome School, Port Deposit, Md.

CAMP OXFORD A Summer Camp for Boys, **OXFORD, MAINE**
Nineteenth Season. Highest efficiency at minimum rates. Booklet. A. F. CALDWELL, A.M.

CAMP WAKE ROBIN **Woodland, N. Y.** 15th Season
YOUNGER BOYS EXCLUSIVELY
Woodcraft, nature study, manual training, all sports and swimming. H. O. LITTLE, Lincoln High School, Jersey City, N. J.

CAMP PESQUATIQUIS
Eugene Hayden, Director
In the Maine Woods. For boys, 12 to 18. A 250 mile canoe trip of seven weeks. You get some real fishing and see lots of game. Number of boys limited to 25, every boy having the best care possible. Lessons in woodcraft.
For booklet and map, write H. J. STORER,
Sec'y and Headmaster, 74 Fayette St., Cambridge, Mass.

HERMAN'S US ARMY SHOE

Herman Style 44
Munson Last
Tan Russia Calfskin

Send for Catalogue

IT wasn't merely the fine *wear* of their Army shoes that made the conspicuous success of the American soldiers' foot-wear in Europe. It was their natural *fit* and their incomparable *comfort*.

The Herman Shoe Company made hundreds of thousands of pairs of those Army shoes. We make *millions* of pairs of *civilian* styles on the same Munson U. S. Army lasts.

These shapely civilianized military shoes—built of the best leathers obtainable and with the best of New England workmanship—are recognized everywhere as automatically perfect.

Sold in 8,000 retail stores. If you are not near one, we will fit you correctly and quickly through our MAIL ORDER DEP'T at Boston

JOS. M. HERMAN SHOE CO.
825 Albany Building
BOSTON, MASS.

BOYS' CAMPS

MONT BLEU. An Adirondack Summer Camp for Boys at Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y. Fishing, swimming, canoeing, mountain climbing, tennis, instruction. $200 for season. $120 for five weeks. Write for booklet to JOHN McCORMACK, A.M., Stevens School, Hoboken, N. J.

GIRLS' CAMPS

CAMP AREY for Girls
On Beautiful LAKE KEUKA, N. Y.
It makes for a sound mind in a sound body. All athletics, dramatics, cercle français, etc. Seventh season.
Mrs. André C. Fontaine, 334 New York Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

CAMP MINNEHAHA **BAT CAVE, N. C.**
Home care, Camp fun. Gipsying, Mt. Climbing, Interpretive Dancing, Hand Craft, Nature Study, Camp Honors, Sewing, Domestic Science, Gardening, Competent Councilors. Address Camp Mother, MRS. BELLE ABBOTT ROXBY.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES

St. John's Riverside Hospital Training School for Nurses
YONKERS, NEW YORK
Registered in New York State, offers a 3 years' course—a general training to refined, educated women. Requirements one year high school or its equivalent. Apply to the Directress of Nurses, Yonkers, New York.

MIDDLESEX GENERAL HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES
New Brunswick, N. J., offers a course in training to refined young women having had one year high school or its equivalent. Monthly allowance. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED